The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,087.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....Rs.	42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ... ,,	24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ... ,,	14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ... ,,	5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th November 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 9	Leave Colombo	Nov. 17
,, Carwar	,,	,, Galle	,,
,, Mangalore	,, 10	,, Negapatam	,, 20
,, Cannanore	,, 11	,, Pondicherry	,, 21
,, Tellicherry	,, 11	,, Madras	,, 23
,, Calicut	,, 12	,, Coconada	,, 25
,, Beypore	,, 12	,, Visagapatam	,, 26
,, Cochin	,, 13	,, Bimlipatam	,, 27
,, Allepey	,, 14	,, Gopalpore	,, 27
,, Tuticorin	,, 15	,, False Point	,, 28
Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 20	Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 29

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Cuddalore, Pondicherry, or Porto Novo, and proceed by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 30	Leave BUSSORAH	Nov. 17
,, Kurrachee	Nov. 3	,, Fao	,, 17
,, Guadur	,, 5	,, Bushire	,, 20
,, Muscat	,, 6	,, Linga	,, 21
,, Bunder Abbas	,, 8	,, Bunder Abbas	,, 22
,, Linga	,, 10	,, Muscat	,, 24
,, Bushire	,, 12	,, Guadur	,, 26
,, Fao	,, 14	,, Kurrachee	,, 29
Arrive BUSSORAH	,, 15	Arrive BOMBAY	,, Dec 2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cotter, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,930 register-ed tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 29 days.

Rates are

1st Class to Suez	£30	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,	
Do. Liverpool	50		
2nd Do Do	30		

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to dispatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine during transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-10
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's fleet Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

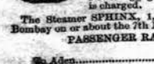
GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undermoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Rurnee	Malwan
Ungarwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Joytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street, or 45, Kalbadevi Road ; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (5,148 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE new, First-class, fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 350 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 25 0	£ 19 0
,, Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
,, Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo. For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Molla, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	
Suez	36	22	9	Sailing Vessels.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	40	24	14	
Naples	50	24	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles from Genoa	52	35	14-10	Steamers.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.

THE s.s. EARL CANNING will be despatched on or about the 30TH OCTOBER, calling at ADEN and JEDDA. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ROODEE, from London, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

FINLAY, SCOIT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. EUROPEAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per s.s. BIVOUAC, which arrived from Liverpool on 21st instant, are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS OF LADING, for our inspection and countersignature, and to send BOATS alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.,

2 Cases White Satin Checks.
1 ditto Lustre Orleans.
5 Bales Grey T Cloth, 7 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Babolla Tank, a lot of Building Materials, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL, PAPERS, PAINT, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., on each day, on account of whom it may concern, the following articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane :—

Ex Khodabux.

Lloyds' Agents—68 Bundles Canvas Blankets, Woollen Cloths and Carpets.
8 Cases Sundries.
L. R.—9—4—Contents unknown.
No Marks—57 Kegs Paint.
8 Bags Cochineal, Papers, and Twine.
226 Cases Sundries.
19 Mat Bags, Papers, and Sundries.
5 Bundles Woollen and Canvas.
1 Hair Bed.
1 Iron Safe.
193 Cases and 25 Casks contents unknown.
2 Bags R-d Lead.

Ex Steamer Columbian.

Lloyds' Agents—17 Cases
2 Bundles } Contents unknown.
2 Casks

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay the Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best plated Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, Carriage, &c., at No. 72, Date Groove, Mount Road.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 25th October 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay Tues., Oct. 31	Arrive Porebunder, Fri., Nov. 3
Arrive Diu, Wednesday, Nov. 1	,, Dwarka, Saturday, ,, 4
,, Veraval, ,, 1	,, Kutch Mandvi, ,, 4
,, Mangarole, Thurs., ,, 2	,, Kurrachee, Sun., ,, 5

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 630 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchings, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 31st October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF HELLER'S WONDERS, AND MOST POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

ROBERT HELLER
AND
MISS HELLER.

LAST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
Select and Récherché Programme.
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
MISS HELLER'S LIVING PICTURES.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 25TH OCT.

PART. 1. WONDERS.

1. CASH *versus* CARDS.
2. FORTUNE-TELLING.
3. BIRTH, DEATH, AND RESUSCITATION.
4. THE MARVELLOUS PEAOCCK.
5. PLUMES AND FLOWERS.
6. HOROLOGICAL CROQUET.

PART II. MUSIC.

Mr. HELLER will perform on his magnificent Grand Pianoforte—

1st, Caprice on the Popular Melody "We may be Happy yet"..... *Heller.*
2nd, "The Banjo," Piece Characteristique..... *Gollschalk.*
3rd, Descriptive—"Storm and Sunshine," an English Scene, painted in Words, then in Mu ic.

PART III. PICTORIAL.

MISS HELLER'S
PORTFOLIO OF LIVING PICTURES
AND WONDERFUL ILLUSIONS,

Embracing the following Portraits :—

1. GENERAL TOM THUMB.
2. Mrs. STRATTON, Wife of the General.
3. Miss LUCY CHAMBERS, as "Maffeo Orsini."
4. Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES, as "Prince Paul," in the Opera of *The Grand Duchess.*
5. Miss GEORGIA HODSON, as "Wanda," in *The Grand Duchess.*
6. Mad. SIMONSEN, as "The Grand Duchess."

Box Office open every day at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, from 9 till 6.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE IN BOMBAY.

STARTLING PROGRAMME.

(See the Announcements.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

POUND, on the 13th instant, on the BYCULLA PLATFORM, TWO CURRENCY NOTES, for ONE THOUSAND RUPEES each. The Owner can have them on proving satisfactorily their identity and his ownership and paying the expenses of the Advertisement to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th October 1871.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having obtained the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of the SHAHABAD QUARRIES, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against their Rights from the date of this Advertisement will be dealt with according to law.

DONOVAN AND LOWE,
Contractors, Bombay and Poona.

Wednesday, 25th October 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of POONSEY VELJEE, late of Nullia, in Cutch, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

SAKHBAI, ALIAS NANGABAI, widow of the said deceased ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by Sakhbai, alias Nangabai, widow of the late Poonsey Veljee, deceased, that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the said deceased may be granted to her. All persons concerned in the said Estate are therefore hereby apprised of the said application.—Dated this 24th day of October 1871.

MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

Fresh ; of full bouquet ; of a fine dark colour ; and free from cracks.

These FINE CHEROOTS are only at their best when new or nearly so. For sending home they ought to be packed in tin as drying renders them colourless and brittle.

We commend the lot now received to Smokers. The Tobacco is surpassed by none grown.

Office	Smallest
Havannah	Second size
Leisure Hour.....	Third ,,
.....	Fourth ,,

In boxes of 100, 250, or 500.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Messrs. SHEIKH EDDAH and COMPANY, TENT MAKERS, FUTTEHGURH,

WHO most respectfully beg to inform the Public, that they manufacture, to order, TENTS of every size and description, of the best materials and handsome shape, with good workmanship, at very reasonable prices. Brass eyelets instead of leather ones are supplied to tents. Ventilators made in the under fly of large tents.

I—Double-poled Tents, of 4 cloths throughout, and 4 feet verandahs, complete with carpets, chicks, purdahs gunny-bags, pegs and mallets, as follows :—

No 1, 30 feet by 18 feet, 25 maunds.....	Rs. 775
No 2, 24 do by 14 do 18 ,, ...	610

II—Single-poled Tents, of 4 cloth throughout, and 4 feet verandahs, complete as above, viz.—

No 3, 20 feet square, 20 maunds	Rs. 610
No 4, 16 do do 16 ,, ...	460
No 5, 14 do do 14 ,, ...	420

III—Hill Tents, double fly and single kanats, of 4 cloths, complete as above, *viz.*—

No 6, 14 feet square, with 2 saibans, 3 cloths, 5½ feet high, 9 maunds in weight.....	Rs. 250
No 7, 12 f et square, 3 saibans, 4 do 6 do	210

IV—Swiss Cottage Tents, double fly and circular saibans, the rear one being closed by 6 feet kanats to form a bath-room, 4 cloths throughout, complete as above, *viz.*—

No 8, 14 feet square, 8 maunds.....	Rs. 350
,, 9, 12 do do 6 ,, ...	315

V—Swiss Cottage Tents, double fly and circular verandah and 3 feet saibans, the rear one being closed by 4 feet kanats to form a bath-room, 4 cloths throughout as above, *viz.*—

No 10, 12 feet square, 6 maunds.....	Rs. 220
,, 11, 10 do do 5 ,, ...	180
,, 12, 8 do do 4 ,, ...	150

VII—Sleeping Pals for Gentlemen, of 4 cloths, including chintz, and with 4 feet kanats, wooden poles, complete as above, *viz.*—

No 13, 10 feet square, 2 maunds.....	Rs. 80
,, 14, 8 do do 1 maund 25 seers.....	75

VIII—Bechoba Tents, of 4 cloths in fly and kanats, complete with durree, &c.—

No 15, 12 feet square, 4 maunds.....	Rs. 130

IX—Shahmeanahs, of 4 cloths in fly an l kanats, 7 feet high with 5 feet curtains, hanging from above, of 3 cloths, complete with 8 wooden poles as above, *viz.*—

No 16, 24 feet square, 8 maunds	Rs. 390
,, 17, 18 do. do. 6 ,, ...	320

X—Sepoy Pals, of 3 cloths, with bamboo poles—

No 18, 16 feet by 15 feet, 1 maund	Rs. 55
,, 19, 14 do. by 12 do. servants' pals, do. 30 seers	45
,, 20, 12 do. by 10 do. 25 seers.....	40
,, 21, 10 do. by 8 do. 16 ,, ...	35

NECESSARY TENTS.

No 22, 5 feet square, 25 seers	Rs. 33
,, 23, 4 do. do. 20 ,, ...	25

XI—Single-poled Tents, of 4 cloths throughout, 4 feet 2 sides, and 2 feet 2 sides verandah, complete with division curtain, carpets, chicks, purdahs, gunny bags, pegs, and mallets, as follows :—

No 24, 16 feet by 20 feet, 17 maunds.....	Rs. 520
,, 25, 18 do. by 14 do. 15 ,, ...	482
,, 26, Bath-room, 6 feet square with top for single-poled tent, without durries.....	40
,, 27, Zenana Tent, 3 cloths, 7 feet high, 72 feet long, in two pieces	72
,, 28, Shutrinjee, of best materials, per square yard 13 annas	13

Terms—Two-thirds the price of the Tent in advance, the remainder on delivery. Risk and cost of transport to be borne by purchasers, as also any charges for discounting their Cheques and Hoondies. Orders will not meet with prompt attention unless a remittance mentioned above be sent.

Letters and Remittance, &c., to be addressed to

SHEIKH EDDAH & Co.,
Tentmakers, Futtehgurh, N. W. P.

AERATED WATERS

OF SUPERIOR PURITY AND AGREEABLENESS,

being charged to the utmost after filtration through solid Charcoal.

AS DAILY BEVERAGES,

Soda,	Potash,	Seltzer,
Lemonade,	Gingerade,	Tonic (the original),

command an immense and increasing sale.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Aerated,	Citr. Potash (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Potash,
Soda (Ph. Br.),	Ammonia (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Ammonia,
Potash (Ph. Br.),	Lithia (Ph. Br.),	Vichy.

are highly esteemed for their purity and accuracy,

AS PREPARED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIGINAL WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS,

BY LOUIS FRANK,
FRAMED IN RICH GOLD FRAMES.

Subject.	Size.	Price. Rs.
Sulphur Springs (Nynetal)	2·0 by 2·3 ...	45
View of Chini (Himalayas)	2·0 by 2·3 ...	45
Hill Village (near Mussoorie)	2·9 by 2·3 ...	45
Above the Bund, Poona	2·9 by 2·3 ...	45
Wanga Valley (Himalayas)	2·9 by 2·3 ...	45
Dhobies' Glen, Mahabuleshwur	2·7 by 2·3 ...	40
Cascade, Sewpore	2·7 by 2·3 ...	40
Road to Govt. House, Mahabuleshwur	2·7 by 2·3 ...	40
Sewapore, near Poona	2·7 by 2·3 ...	40
Source of the Krishna	2·6 by 2·2 ...	40
(Ancient Hindoo Temple, Mahabuleshwur.)		
View on the Krishna above Wye.....	2·6 by 2·2 ...	40
Mahabuleshwur Morning	2·7 by 2·3 ...	40
Do. Evening	2·7 by 2·3 ...	40
Tiger Path, Mahabuleshwur	2·6 by 2·2 ...	40
Westdale Head, Cumberland	2·0 by 1·6 ...	25
Thirlmere Do.	2·0 by 1·6 ...	25
After a Storm (a Wreck)	2·3 by 1·6 ...	25
Near Marathon, Greece	2·3 by 1·6 ...	25
A View in the Tyrol.....	2·3 by 1·6 ...	25
Ogbee Outposts, Punjab.....	2·3 by 1·6 ...	25
On the Indus above Sukkur	2·3 by 1·6 ...	25

The measurements are given in feet and inches, thus—2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GUNS ON COMMISSION SALE.

MATCH RIFLE, by "Alex. Henry," sighted to 1,500 yards, pistol grip, fitted in Oak case, complete ..... Rs. 350

DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADER PIN FIRE RIFLE, by "Whistler," 12 bore, barrels 26 inches long, pistol grip, complete in strong Mahogany case, with implements..... 275

DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "Bristow," fitted complete in leather case, with implements 220

DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "Adams," in leather case, without implements..... 175

SINGLE BARREL PIN FIRE BREECH-LOADING GUN, 12 bore, by "Woodward," *quite new*, in leather case, with implements complete ; this is a high-class Gun ... 140

SINGLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, Snap Action, 12 bore, in leather case 60

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

A SPEAKING LIKENESS of the late JUSTICE NORMAN, taken from Life by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Carte de Visite size.....Rs. 1.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSASSIN ABDOOLAH.

CARTES DE VISITE of this VILLAIN, photographed by Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, Rs. 1. Free by Post. A few large size Portraits, Rs. 2.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FINE CAROLINA SUN-CURED TOBACCO.

The delicate Flavour of this fine preparation meets universal approbation from Smokers.

Cash. Rs. 3.	Box of 1 lb.	Credit. Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' } lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. Do.	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' } lb. tin or box...	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILLS' } Do. ...	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' } Do. ...	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Pine-t, per lb.....	1 4	1 8
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb.	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the Provisions of Registration Act No. VIII. of 1871, after the 1st of January 1872, any DOCUMENTS other than WILLS, which have been LEFT UNCLAIMED in any Registration Office of this District for a period exceeding two years, WILL BE DESTROYED.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	647
10,000	500	100	6 p ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	183
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	320 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	92
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42·10·2	do.	Ditto	36
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,525
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Fire Co. Ld.	140
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 21st Oct., compared with the statement issued on 14th October :—

LIABILITIES.	14th Oct.	21st Oct.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,500 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	235,38,608	249,08,295
Do. do. do. at Branches.	21,50,064	19,73,778
Other Deposits	153,66,799	136,30,240
Post Bills	37,199	37,250
Cash Credits, undrawn	10,49,278	10,23,30b
	Rs. 486,41,809	480,72,841
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	57,50,127	57,14,889
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	98,72,721	96,30,740
Loans, on Security of do. do.	14,12,744	11,39,452
Current Accounts overdrawn	11,782	15,474
Bills Discounted	89,05,827	85,38,323
Stamps	7,578	7,368
Dead Stock Rs. 4,90,002		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,35,002	4,35,002
Bullion	13,3·,929	12,64,013
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,71,219	9,83,988
Cash and Currency Notes	206,54,809	204,93,594
Rs.	486,41,809	480,72,841

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—24TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd October, 5-27 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th October, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 13 m nutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd October, 10 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 15 hours.

Via Red Sea, 24th October, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 9 P.M. of the 24th October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 33	0 3
„ Kurrachee	0 28	0 3
„ Madras	2 8	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd Oct., 7-32 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 23rd Oct., 12-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 750 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	M. Coast and Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

Brig Esperance, to Goa.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 29s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 21st October.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·857 in.
Temperature of the Air	82·8 „
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·7 „
Dew Point	75·9 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·804 „
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded =3	2·9 „
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	88·4 „
Minimum do. do.	78·6 „
General direction of wind, ENE, SSE, ESE, WNW, NW.	
Movement in 24 hours	182
	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0 0
Registered between 1st January and 15th Oct. 1871	37 54
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 22nd Oct.	37 55

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rodie, 6 packages glassware, J Ramtoola.

Victoria Cross, 35 kegs iron nails, A Bharmul; 22 crates earthenware, P Pestonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Roodee, 5 packages glassware, P Framjee and Co; 17 cases oilmanstores, R Cowasjee and Co; 50 cases sarsaparilla, D Merwanjee and Co; 271 cases oilmanstores, 25 cases currants, and 4 cases cheese, E Tyebally; 101 cases oilmanstores and 130 cases candles, D Abdool Hoosein.

Victoria Cross, 15 packages paint of sorts, N Tyebjee and Co.

Yeddo (s), 3 cases hardware and 1 case cutlery, B Heptoola; 10 casks loaf sugar, 7 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases confectionery, 10 cases biscuits, and 20 cases sulphuric acid, B M Punthakey; 6 cases paper and envelopes, H E Jaitha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia (s), 30 cases brandy, H E Tyebjee and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Yeddo (s), 10 bottles quicksilver and 25 kegs sulphate of copper, M Assarun.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 corges hides, S S Mahomed.

Alonzo (s), 1 bale cotton, J Nursey; 50 bales cotton, W Narsee; 29 bales cotton, M Mooljee; 135 bales cotton, B Chuterbhoy; 450 bales cotton, P Narrainjee; 51 bales cotton, N Parsotumdass; 36 bales cotton, L Narrainjee; 35 bales cotton, M Jamsetjee.

Columbian (s), 53 bales cotton, A Soonderjee; 52 bales cotton, D Odhowjee; 70 bales wool, and 33 bales cotton, V Varsoojee; 60 bales cotton, N Golabchund; 61 bales wool, F M Dama; 130 bales cotton, C Furdonjee; 51 bales wool, V Bhawan; 44 bales wool, J Hormusjee; 50 bales wool, N Golabchund.

Gunga (s), 97 packages cocoanut oil, M Mooljee; 25 packages indigo, L Sowjee; 61 casks cocoanut oil, S Mooljee 36 bales wool, H Ladha & Co.

Indus (s), 76 bales cotton, H B Touchs & Co; 150 bales coir yarn, M Jaitha; 29 bales wool, V Amratlal.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 5 cases benjamin, C Nemsee; 11 cases cardamoms, J Ramjee; 52 bales sk ns, S A C Munjee and Co; 3 bales skins, C Esmail and Co; 423 pieces E teeth, M Hurruckchund.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 2 bundles shawls, A Ezsofshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 84 bales cotton, E Noordin; 5 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw; 51 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 184 chests M opium, D Sassoon and Co; 13 chests M opium, H E Ellias; 2 chests M opium, M Manockjee and Co; 10 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy; 50 chests M opium, C Ebram; 3 chests M opium, M Goculdas; 34 chests M opium, H A Esmail and Co; 23 chests M opium, R Habibbhoy; 21 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 5 bales twist, E Framjee; 50 bales twist, D Goolam Hussan; 24 chests M opium, F Amejbhoy; 17 chests M opium, H Ramgopail; 5 chests M opium, N Joorawarmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 54 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 25 chests M opium, A B Mody and Co; 10 chests M opium, C Ebram; 10 chests M opium, G Crushnajee; 20 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 6 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 5 chests M opium, H Ramgopall.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 24th Oct. 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 86.

CARWARTHA, 24th Oct. 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind southwest, thermometer 77, barometer 29·930.

GARWAR, 24th Oct, 12 Noon.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 79, barometer 29·92.

TURICORIN, 24th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind northeast, thermometer 84, barometer 29·845.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Atkins, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Agra.

Blowers, Captain, 10th Native Infantry, on leave, from Surat.

Haig, aptain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Sawyers, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Upcountry Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD. } With three Assistants.
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The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ „
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 „
Music ..... 10 „
Drawing ..... 2 „

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

A Class for Apprentices meets every evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, in the Fort High School. Master, Mr. F. MACAFEE. Fee, Rs. 2 per month.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
J. PATON, } cretaries.

POSTAL NOTICES.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BOWACK—SADLER—October 24th, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Paton, Mr. James Bowack, the son of the late John Bowack, of Montrose and Antwerp, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Ensign D. Sadler, of the Ordnance Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LANE—October 16th, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, 21st Hussars, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1871.

IT may be convenient, but it certainly is not just, to make the Home Government the scapegoat on whose head may be put all the iniquities of the Central and Local Governments of India. Our daily contemporary, zealous to serve that Governor whose departure from Bombay will, he says, be regretted by every one in the place, tries to apologize for the most notable act and the greatest mistake of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's reign, by asserting that we owe the purchase of the Elphinstone property to the weakness or want of honesty of the Secretary of State. The *Times of India* is evidently unaware, when he brings this disgraceful charge against the Duke of Argyll, of the full meaning of its own remarkable words; for it says, its story is a "very dull" one, "and scarcely looks equal "to the splendid scandal hinted at by" the *Bombay Gazette*. We, on the other hand, maintain that anything more scandalous could hardly be invented; but let our readers judge for themselves. This is, according to the scandal-hating *Times of India*, the history of the way in which the Elphinstone property came to be sold to the State for probably twice its real value :—"Certain public considerations prompt-"ing to the purchase of the Elphinstone pro-"perty had been duly urged, and had failed to "induce the two deciding authorities,—that is, "the Supreme and Home Governments,—to "give their consent; *when, certain influential "capitalists at home having become interested in "an affirmative issue of the question, their in-"fluence was brought to bear on the authority "with which the final decision lay, and thus the "wavering balance was turned.*" Our contemporary ought at least to have told us who these influential capitalists were. One would like to know who are the men who can go to the India Office and say to the Duke of Argyll—"The public "interests may not require you to spend a cou-"ple of millions sterling in buying back a piece "of the foreshore of Bombay, but, as we hold a "great number of Elphinstone shares which are "only worth £50 a piece, we will thank you to "purchase our property at a price which will "make them worth £100 a piece." What a mine of gold this poor little island must still be to those fortunate capitalists who can go to the Secretary of State with such a modest little request, and find it immediately complied with! And what a happy circumstance it is for Bombay that India has, in the Duke of Argyll, a Secretary of State who habitually prefers the private interest of influential capitalists to the public good! But, from all we know by report of the Duke of Argyll, we should have imagined that the *Times of India's* capitalists, had they dared to attempt any move of the kind described, would simply have been kicked out of the India Office. The truth is, our estimable contemporary has got the disease of "India's Tribute to England" on the brain. He seems to fancy that the Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries, and Councillors at home, pass their whole time in devising new plots for getting larger regular remittances and more frequent irregular contributions from the oppressed and plundered people of India. Yet perhaps in no public office, not even in the Treasury under the administration of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton, is the expenditure of every shilling more jealously scrutinized than by the Controllers of Accounts at the India Office. The Secretary of State would never have dreamt of taking upon himself the responsibility of overruling the wishes of the Bombay Government with regard to a question of such purely local interest as the fate of the Elphinstone property; and the decision the home authorities came to must have been based on representations from this country of the immense benefits to be conferred upon the trade and port of Bombay by the acquisition, at any cost, of so desirable a possession. The original sin of the purchase must, therefore, be laid to the charge of our own Government and the Public Works Engineers whose advice on these matters cannot be disregarded, and the only doubtful point is as to the share of complicity to be assigned to the Government of India, whose Consulting Engineer for Public Works, Colonel Strachey, took a prominent, if not a leading, part in advocating the adoption of the policy which has made the people of Bombay proprietors of an unproductive estater

Lord Mayo and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald are said to have been in almost angry correspondence for some months past with reference to the proportion of the whole cost of the Elphinstone property which ought to be borne by the trade of this port. Our Governor has, we believe, successfully contended that it is not right to make Bombay alone pay interest on that part of the purchase money which was invested in the purchase of Warree Bunder and the ground on which the G. I. P. Railway goods station is built. The Railway is an imperial work, and it is a fair argument that the trade of this port ought not to be taxed to supply funds for buying the site of the Railway terminus and shipping basin. But what we are unable to understand is, why there should have arisen any question about Warree Bay at all. Was not the stipulated piece of ground which the Elphinstone Company was to reclaim for the railway as the price of its concession completed and formally handed over to Government long before the sale of the Company's private estate? If this was so, and the Railway Company were already in possession of the land, how could the Government possibly be bound to buy it over again? The two millions, we have always understood, were paid for the Elphinstone Company's private rights, pure and simple; and it will be a curious thing if it should turn out that the extravagant price offered by the Government of India was offered under the impression that the estate bargained for included Warree Bay, which at that very time was Government property. The papers we may expect soon to see published will probably supply some information on this point, and it is to be hoped they will also show in what way the Elphinstone estate, now that it has been bought, can be used for the advantage of the public

At present, this valuable property is our white elephant; it threatens to eat us out of house and home. The land on the estate is for sale by the hundred acres, but nobody comes forward to buy it; the revenue from wharfage and storage fees steadily decreases with the decrease of trade, having a constantly augmenting deficit to be made good by new taxes; the docks and piers cannot be completed without the expenditure of some 60 or 70 lacs of fresh capital, the interest on which will of course also be charged either on the shipping of the port or the food of the people; and meanwhile, with no greater facilities for commerce placed at our disposal than existed before the property was purchased, but with bunder fees to pay now and other taxes in prospect, we patiently await the decree which is to give us, as a remedy for all our ills, a new and most expensive Port Trust, to be composed, as rumour has it, of men carefully selected for their utter ignorance of the business of a great seaport town. It would almost appear as if the policy of our Government might be summed up in the opinion, that of the multiplying of highly paid appointments there ought to be no end. Last week, a Collector of Salt Tax was gazetted; next week, we may possibly see a Board of Trustees nominated for the port, with secretary, manager, and engineer to do all the hard work for them—though we have not at present the faintest idea of the sort of work it is intended they should do. Oddly enough, no old appointments are ever abolished when these new ones are created, so that the swarm of well salaried officials continually increases in number as the trade of the port, on which we all depend for subsistence, becomes less profitable. The outlook is not a pleasant one; but we suppose some day all men unconnected with the Government service will make common cause with one another, and emancipate Bombay from its subjection to the caprices of a Public Works Department which has neither brains nor conscience.

THE Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, has, we learn, completed and sent in to Government his reply to the report of Mr. Hope's Committee; and copies of it will probably be placed in the hands of Justices before the hour fixed for the meeting of the Bench to-day.

H. H. SIR WILLIAM MUIR and party returned to Nynee Tal on Tuesday last.

THE Ahmedabad Association propose forwarding a petition to Government representing the necessity of establishing a college in the province of Guzerat.

THERE is a rumour in Mandalay that Major Sladen has taken another year's leave, and that Captain Plant, Deputy Commissioner of Myanoung, will act in his stead.

AFTER all there would appear to be difficulties in the way of the re-admission into their castes of the three Bengalee Civilians. One of them is of the Vaidya caste, and at a caste meeting it has been decided that he, and all his friends and relations who have eaten food with him, should be altogether excluded from the rest of the Vaidya community.

A REWARD of Rs. 1,000 has been offered for the capture of Kazee Mahmood Jan, the Peshawur murderer, and his property, at least so much of it as he could not hide or carry away, has been attached. His son and nephew have been required to furnish bail for their appearance when wanted, whilst all the poor people who had any connection with the case and have no influential friends, have been remanded to the judicial lock-up, and there they will remain till the Deputy Commissioner returns from leave, as that officer considers that there is no magistrate in the district capable of managing the case with so much tact as himself.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Broach, complains that no Judge or Assistant Judge is stationed in that town, and of the trouble and expense to which suitors in Broach are put by reason of their having to go to Surat when they wish to obtain a copy of a decree or any other legal document. In former times, our correspondent says, there used to be both a District Judge and an Assistant Judge at Broach; but first these appointments were abolished and a Senior Assistant Judge appointed instead, and then even that officer was withdrawn. The present arrangement is that the Assistant Judge of Surat stays for a week in each month at Broach, for the disposal of criminal business only, and the Sessions Judge a week once a quarter for the hearing of similar cases. Then it certainly does appear to be a hardship that to obtain a copy of a decree or any other document the people of Broach are compelled to go all the way to Surat. Broach is the richest district in the Bombay presidency, and it seems rather hard that the inhabitants of the town and district should not be able more readily to obtain justice.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

LONDON, 23RD OCTOBER.

THE Emperor Napoleon declared yesterday in conversation that he still considers himself Sovereign of France, and that no decision of the Chamber, but a plebiscitum alone, could change the situation.

The evacuation by the Prussians of six further departments of France east of Paris has commenced.

Sir Roderick Murchison is dead.

LONDON, 23RD OCTOBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was declining.

Fair Dhollera, 7 5/16d.

The sum of £253,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay Mail of the 30th September was delivered in London to-day.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA will arrive at the Camp of Exercise about 1st December next.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL TURNER, C. B., has been appointed to the command of the Sealkote Brigade.

THE 19th Punjab Native Infantry march from Peshawur on the 23rd instant, will be at Attock on the 27th instant, and Tullagong (their new station) on the 3rd November. The following officers are with the regiment :—Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Commanding; Lieutenant-Colonel Ruggles, Second in Command; Captain Copland, Wing Officer; Lieutenant Hailes, Quartermaster; Lieutenant Sawyer, Adjutant; Ensign Lewis, Wing Subaltern; and Dr. Davis, in Medical Charge.

YESTERDAY morning the recovered men of different corps from the Kussowlie Depot arrived here, *en route* to join their respective regiments. They are comfortably lodged in the splendid new Railway Barracks just completed, literally on the very edge of the line. That indefatigable officer and soldier's earnest friend, Dr. Munro, C.B., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals (British Troops), was early at the Railway Barracks, evidently on the *qui vive* to see to the comfort and health of the troops. It is somewhat remarkable that apparently a large proportion are married men with families. All seem to enjoy excellent health. We did not notice that there were any sick, though a good supply of doolies were in readiness, in the event of their services being required.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 21.

THE COMMAND OF THE 11TH BENGAL LANCERS.

THE following letter, signed "Malcontent," appears in the *Pioneer* :—

The gladness you express in announcing Captain Dick's appointment to the command of the 11th Bengal Lancers will not, I am sure, be participated in by the officers of the native army; on the contrary, no appointment for many years has caused such universal discontent, so crushed all zeal and energy as this has. Have you considered what the appointment is? I grant that Captain Dick is a good officer, and will, no doubt, command his corps well; and in the remarks which follow, I in no way wish it to be thought that I am saying anything against him as an individual. In the last published Army List, of all the second in commands in the Cavalry, Captain Dick is the youngest, with the exception of two; every second squadron officer is senior to him, and there are eight third squadron officers senior to him; so that it appears that he would have average luck as a third squadron officer, good luck as a second squadron officer, and extraordinary luck as a second in command, insomuch as no other officer of his standing in the army holds so high an appointment in the Cavalry; and yet Lord Napier deliberately selects this previously very lucky officer for further advancement, superseding six lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors, and 23 captains, totally ignoring the claims of some who were doing soldier's work, and doing it well too, when Captain Dick was studying the mystery of India-rubber rings, corals, and belts.

To justify such a selection, Captain Dick's merits should be superlatively good, or his war services most brilliant and numerous. Is this so? Teeming as the Bengal Cavalry is with good officers, he would be a bold man who would assert that men senior to Captain Dick, and in every particular as competent to command, could not be found amongst them; his war services are nothing out of the way, and for them he was certainly not chosen. Lord Napier's only possible justification for such an appointment is that he gives promotion in the regiment in which the vacancy occurs—but since whence? How about the appointment of Colonel Nation, an outsider, to the command of the 35th N. I., over the head of Major Rowcroft, an excellent officer and far senior to Captain Dick? The officers of the Native Army are in no enviable plight; one Chief comes and swears by selection, another succeeds who swears by seniority, but does not stick to it; he may be succeeded by a man or woman who ignores both, so that promotion comes in a happy-go-lucky manner; length of service, fitness, zeal, energy, knowledge of the profession, being all set aside to make way for interest *par et simple*. It henceforth Lord Napier finds men slack in their duties and indifferent, he has only himself to blame for it; he has with his own hand crushed the hopes of able, willing, and zealous veterans, and must take the consequences. I hope that as he has kept so many appointments vacant, some more than a year, he will, if he contemplates any more such *coups*, strike quickly and put wretched expectants out of their misery, and allow officers who have hitherto had a pride in their regiments to seek employment in other walks where they will have a fairer chance of justice being done them.

REDUCTIONS IN EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago a general cry of reductions in all departments was being made, yet nothing has as yet been done. Would it not be a wise course if heads of offices and officers of known experience were consulted in view of their opinions being taken? Some might suggest how reductions could be made in such costly offices as the Secretariat, Commissariat, Adjutant and Quarter-master General's, and others in native regiments, with due regard to their efficiency. The Bombay and Madras Armies, it is said, might, with advantage to Government, have the shears applied to them, and still possess sufficient regiments for any emergency. In both Presidencies several stations now held by native troops might be given up, the regiments reduced, and the money thus saved made available towards increasing the efficiency of the rest of the

NATIVE ARMY.

BREAD IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In extolling Mr. Jas. Bapty's laudable efforts to introduce improvements in the manufacture of flour, and advocating the establishment of a bakery, you, no doubt unwittingly, do a great injustice to a neighbouring establishment, well known and appreciated in Bombay—"The Bombay Steam Bakery,"—managed for many years by a European, who grinds his own corn by steam, as well as manufactures bread and biscuits of a very good quality. I doubt, however, that the establishment is quite so well supported as it deserves to be, as no doubt a large support would make it worth the owner's while to import all the latest improvements, if requisite.

The apathy of the Bombay public is here very apparent, as for years they have had in their midst a large, clean steam bakery, and still continue to avail themselves of, to say the least of it, the very doubtful manipulations of some Portuguese bakers in the filthiest hovels of the filthiest localities of the filthy Black Town.

This apathy, I fear, will also be the stumbling-block to Mr. Bapty's reaping the share of support he fairly deserves along with the old BAKERY.

Bombay, 24th October.

NEW FRENCH COINAGE.—Both the Paris and Bordeaux mints are coining 20-franc pieces, bearing the effigy of the Republic.

A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN ROME.—A Protestant church is about to be built in Rome. The ground (says the *Gaulois*) has been purchased by an American company, who propose to build an edifice of great magnificence.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON AN ENGLISH SHIP OF WAR.—NEW YORK, SEPT. 23.—Advices from Cuba state that a Spanish man-of-war has fired into and boarded a British vessel off Hayti. The British Consul and the Haytian Government are trying to arrange the matter. The Borussia has arrived at St. Thomas, disabled, and will be delayed ten days.

THEATRICAL INCONVENIENCES IN AMERICA.—The following letter appears in the *New York Herald* :—"Sept. 13, 1871.—To the Editor.—Please insert the following in your valuable paper, and oblige a reader :—Mr. Snook would be conferring a favour upon the public by having the tier over the dress circle in his theatre made waterproof, and so preclude the tobacco juice from dripping on the audience in the front seats of the dress circle. Yours, J. D."

THE DISARMAMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN FRANCE.—It is not generally known that the disarmament of the French National Guard was ordered by the Prussian Cabinet after the incident of the two German soldiers murdered at Besançon, but such is the positive fact; and some insults and other ill-treatment offered to Germans in France are now the subject of new explanations between the two Governments.—*Correspondance Europ enne.*

BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were fifty-eight European vagrants in the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week Rs. 114 were recovered on account of municipal fines inflicted by the magistrates in the Fort Police Court.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo laborer named Arjoon Raghoo, employed in the Girgaum Cotton Mill, had his left hand seriously injured on Monday by the machinery.

RAJA OF OODEYPORE.—On Monday the Raja of Oodeypore arrived in Bombay with about 135 followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in the dhurumsalla at Tardeo.

SURAT.—Mr. Hope, the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, and Mr. Ollivant, the full-power Magistrate, left the station for a place called Ajeera, near Surat, on Thursday last.

ASSAULT.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, a Goanese was charged with assaulting two women of his race, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A SHAWL.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Ismail Cassum, a reputed thief, to receive fifteen stripes, for stealing a shawl belonging to one Syed Hoossein Syed Nizam.

FORGING A DOCUMENT.—The other day a Hindoo was charged before Mr. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge of Belgaum, for using as genuine a forged document. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of the lower court.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo, named Cassidath Vessoo, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust, thirteen books, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Samuel Joseph, a bookbinder. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPORTATION.—The ship Umvoti, Captain Miles, which sails to-day for the Mauritius, has on board 26 Europeans removed from the work-house at Byculla. They appear decent, well-behaved men; and although they have been called loafers in Bombay, there seems a fair prospect of their obtaining employment either at the Mauritius or at the Diamond Fields at the Cape.

MORE PERSIAN PARSEES FROM BUNDER ABAS.—By the steamer Koina, which arrived in harbour on Monday, twenty-four Persian Parsees—16 men, 5 women, and 3 children—arrived in Bombay. They were taken to the Chowpatty Dhurumsalla, and Messrs. Pochajee Framjee and Co. have undertaken to provide them with clothing. Any further contributions for the relief of these poor people will be thankfully received by Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. SATTARA, Captain J. J. Ballantine, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Right Rev. Dr. Meurin. For Carwar—Rev. Mr. Nubbing, and Rev. Mr. Wilson. For Mangalore—Mr. Ott, Mr. Aynum, and Mr. Hirnia. For Cannanore—Mrs. Mathews, and three deck passengers.

WE understand that the Agent of the Indus Flotilla has transferred Captain H. P. Edwards, of the steamer Indus, to the DeGrey. We may add that Captain Edwards was, previous to his taking the command of the Indus, the popular, energetic, and painstaking agent of the Flotilla at Sukkur. Since his transfer from Sukkur, the native merchants of that place wish him back again, as they seem to be strongly prepossessed in his favour.—*Sind News*,

turally suggests itself is "*sanjee.*" This is a word in ordinary use among the people and would perfectly convey to a native the idea which the word *Zemindaree* utterly fails to suggest. Next comes the word *putteedaree*. The original meaning of the word "*puttee*" is a "divided portion." A *putteedar* is the "holder of a divided portion," and a *putteedaree* community therefore ought to be one, the coparceners in which are holders of divided portions. And this is the sense given to the word in "Directions to Settlement Officers." Now when a word clearly and emphatically suggests a certain idea, surely it is a simple act of folly deliberately to graft on to it a gratuitous and arbitrary meaning, which transforms the word from a suggestive name into a mere symbol. But this is what has been done with the unfortunate word putteedaree. It was a good useful word before, now it has become a symbol for a tenure defined as so and so. The absurdity of confining the name putteedaree to tenures when division has taken place according to ancestral law could not be more strongly exemplified than by this fact that all the holders in a Bhyachara estate are called invariably putteedars. As to the word Bhyachara it is perhaps a worse perversion than either of the other two. The original meaning of the word is, we believe "custom of the brotherhood," but it is applied, as we have shown, to tenures where possession is the measure of right, where the apportionment of the lots of land has followed no rule, but each man has taken up as much land as he could, and having held it beyond the period of limitation, has acquired a right to it. In other words the state of things now described as Bhyachara is a state of things which is the result not of the working of a rule but of chance or accident. Now why in the name of Reason should not this feature of the tenure have been preserved in its name? Or if this could not be, why should a name suggesting a totally opposite idea have been selected? The essential feature of the tenure is that it is regulated by no rule, but it is called by a name which is directly suggestive of a custom, and a custom surely is nothing more or less than a rule founded, not indeed upon law, but upon invariable and immemorial usage. There is only one other name with which we would quarrel, and that is the phrase "customary shares," which will be seen in Government return among the subdivisions of Putteedaree tenures. This phrase it seems to us is open to all the objections taken to the word Bhyachara, only that those objections are in this case still more pointed that in the other. For the meaning of the word is not, a casual observer would naturally conclude, that in a certain village a certain custom has crept in and now regulates the inheritance to land having ousted ordinary Hindu or Mahomedan law. What appears to be meant by the phrase is, that certain disturbing causes have come in to interfere with the ordinary rules of succession; such as, for instance, the inability of a shareholder to take up the full portion of land falling to him, which is accordingly taken by some one else who happens to be willing. A better instance of the utter perversion of the word custom could hardly be conceived; because the course of law is interrupted *by an accident*, and in particular a rule is followed as the division of property; division is therefore said to be not by ancestral, but by *customary* shares. That this is the meaning assigned to the phrase is amply proved by a few extracts from a specimen pedigree table drawn up by Mr. Prinsep to help the study of village tenures. "Customary shares are the measure of right, *because* when there were 12 ploughs, Gunput Singh, contrary to ancestral law, received only two, having through inability abandoned his claim to more." Again: "Property within this puttee is divided according to custom of tehayee chowtayee, although a customary right prevails, as when Peer Buxdied childless, his share was assumed by Akbar Khan owing to Kadir Bux's inability." Are we to believe that the breaking of a general rule constitutes a custom?

We honestly cannot conceive any other hypothesis on which we should be justified in applying the word "customary shares" to the state of things described in the above extracts. So much for the nomenclature of the classification which, we submit, is on the whole about the worst that could possibly have been devised. Of course the names given to the various kinds of tenure found to exist must be to a certain extent arbitrary. But that is no reason necessary so to select the names that they should convey either no idea at all or an idea absolutely at variance with the state of things to be denoted, we for one will never admit. It would have been far better to style the tenures, as the Americans do their streets, by the letters of the alphabet, a system which, if it is ersatz, has at any rate this advantage, it does not mislead.

Our remarks on this branch of the subject have been so long that we find it necessary, in order to do justice to the remaining and more important branches, to reserve them for consideration in a separate issue.

CASTE AND THE TENURE OF LAND.

(*Pioneer.*)

We feel doubts as to whether sufficient prominence has been given to caste in the various discussions on rights in land tenure in Hindustan. In the first place, we imagine that few persons would deny that it is to Hindu tradition and Hindu custom that we must look for explanation of facts connected with the occupation of the soil. Now it is a mere truism to say that of all the Hindu institutions caste is the most deeply-rooted in the ideas of the people, and has had the greatest influence on their history. It would not then be very surprising if we should find that the caste of a family or individual might carry with it material as well as social and religious advantages. Writers on Indian Land tenure—as a rule entirely ignore the question of caste, or treat it as merely of religious and social interest. Sir H. Maine, in his admirable lectures on village communities, writes as follows:—"The real India contains one priestly class besides some priestly houses and a certain number of tribes, village communities, and guilds, which still advance a claim to belong to the second or third of the castes recognized by the Brahminical writers. But otherwise caste is merely a name for a trade or occupation, and the sole tangible effect of the Brahminical theory is that it creates a religious sanction for what is really a primitive and natural distribution of classes." This latter paragraph we do not venture to impugn, so far as it is applied only to the lower trading and artisan classes. But as to Hindustan, which is the only part of India of which we are speaking, we think that there is evidence to show that the two higher castes of the present day are representatives, in position at any rate, of Menu's Khshatrias and Brahmins; and from this and the permanence of the primitive notion of caste in this country we should be disposed to infer that the caste of a family must have had considerable influence in determining its position in a village, and should expect to find some traces of this influence even at the present day. Our argument briefly stands as follows,—that Menu's system was a political as well as a religious and social one: that it has existed, more or less mutilated, down to the present day, that the whole system, like most primitive polities, was based on the notion of *status*; in other words, the position of a family or individual in his political and social organization was not to be obtained by any exertions—was rather a necessary inherent quality than an accidental adherent fortune: that in such a state of society we should expect to find the higher castes in occupation of a superior position with respect to the land: and that if we find that this was actually the case, seeing that the spirit of the ancient system of caste or *status* is still vigorous, it is possible that our Indian writers on land questions have not paid to caste all the attention it deserved. Sir H. Maine has, we think, satisfactorily shown that the various discussions as to who is proprietor of the soil in India—the State, village communities, great zemindars, or ryots—have been very much vitiated by an inadequate appreciation of the fact that proprietary right in land, as understood in England, represents a whole bundle of rights which have come to be concentrated in the person called an English proprietor in fee simple; and that by proving one of the Indian claimants to have possessed one or more of these rights, a writer had done nothing towards proving that his client ought to have all the other rights also conferred on him.

Our remarks, however, lie out of the plane of all such discussions in that we are not attaching ourselves to the cause of any of the above mentioned parties, nor making any claim for any set of persons to be considered as rightful landlords. The theory we are endeavouring to elaborate is, that as Hindu law made caste the basis of a man's position in society, so it made it the measure of his beneficiary interest in the land; and if this theory were accepted as a true explanation of the ancient Hindu system, it would go far to explain some of the present phenomena connected with the occupation of the soil. But though we think that we have grounds for saying that the gradations of caste in ancient times regulated the interests of a family in its village, we are far from asserting that our earlier administrators should, or could, have guided themselves entirely by this principle. The whole Hindoo system had been too much shattered by Mahomedan oppression and disorganized by years of anarchy to allow of any system of that kind either being recognized or acted on generally. At the same time, as we are going to point out, our empirical method of conferring the superior rights on those who seemed to be in a superior position in any particular village, has indicated by its results that such a theory as we are now promulgating would not have been entirely an unsafe one to have worked by. The position assigned by early Hindu law to the Khshatri class was that of lords of the land. And just as every Brahmin by virtue of his birth was considered to be invested with sacred gifts and privileges, so each individual Khshatri was considered to be by right a ruler. Thus immediately before the Mahomedan invasion we find that all the rulers of the country were Khshatris, and we have strong reason for believing that there were few villages which had not their Khshatri family ruling in peace and leading in war. As late as the time of Akbar we find that two-thirds of Hindustan was in one way or another held by Rajputs. The very word *Thakur*, which means "a lord," and is a synonym at the present day for Khshatri, is also applied to a landlord of any class, and it is to a certain extent a proof of the position of the Khshatri class that we find them called generally the *Thakurs* or the *landlords*. We will not waste time in proving that the primitive Hindu polity was founded entirely on the idea of caste or *status*, which has been the force taken by nearly every primitive society, but will proceed to point out what indications there are at the present day of the vitality of the system as far as regards the land. At the present time there is no class of zemindars in Hindustan which can compete either in numbers or prestige with the Thakurs. The whole of Hindustan was once parcelled out between their clans, each ruled by its princes. It is difficult at so late a period of time to state with any certainty what was the position of villages inhabited by lower castes. There are some villages out of which we know other races, such as Kurmis, have expelled the former Thakur zemindars; but in the old time, if there were any such villages, we doubt not that they were in some way or other subordinate to their Thakur neighbour, or to a Thakur chief of a district. Now we can pretty well conceive what would be the position of the other families in the ordinary Hindu village. There would be Brahmins, Kachhies, Chamars, besides families of village officials. What would determine the beneficiary interest of these families in their village would be the amount of the produce of the village that they would be allowed to retain; and what would determine this would be their *status* in the Hindu polity. It would not be very rash to make this statement on purely *a priori* grounds, but we have facts—and facts recognized by our own administrators—to support us. The idea of calculating rent on the quality of the soil, or with reference to the ability to pay of a cultivator, is perfectly alien to the principles of Hindu thought and action. They look exclusively to who the man is, not to what can he pay. Is he a Brahmin? well, he need not pay very much; is he a Chamar, the lowest in the scale? he must be made to pay all he can. This principle we recognize in deciding cases of enhancement of rent, and if we once see and admit how deep-seated this idea of the innate inalienable rights of certain classes is, and combine it with the view of the hereditary position of the Thakur, it seems to us utterly impossible to avoid conceding the position, that rights in land of Hindus in early times, and to a less extent in modern times, have been regulated by the *status* in the Hindu political and social system. Ask a native who he is; he does not say he is a landowner, a soldier, or a cultivator: he says he is a Thakur, a Brahmin, or a Chamar.

The name of his caste to an ancient Hindu represented the whole body of his rights as a citizen, as at the present day in most cases it represents only his social or religious position. The principle of modern civilization, that no man before the law is better than another, has, we think, led our administrators to shut their eyes too much to the force of the old principle in this country, and, in the question of right in land, to prefer to look anywhere rather than to caste for an explanation. It would not have explained everything, but it would have explained a great deal, and at any rate it would have set our earlier officers in the right track, and have placed them in a groove of native thoughts which might have led to better results than have been obtained by constant and fruitless wanderings after landlords and tenants on the English model.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

We have seldom heard of anything in the way of narrow escapes to equal the following:—One day last week a jemadar of pointsmen at Sutna station was going along by the side of the rails to let a down-train out of the station, when he was seen to stagger wildly about for a few moments, and then fall down close to the rails just as the train was coming on. As soon as the train had passed he was seen lying quite still in the same place, and everyone of course supposed he had been killed by a blow from some part of the engine. Two or three men accordingly came running up, but found the jemadar alive, prostrate on the ballast, with an enormous cobra twined about his legs. Fortunately one of the men had a stick and began hitting at the cobra with all his might, regardless of the bare shins of the poor jemadar. The snake was finally killed, and then the jemadar picked himself up, rather ruefully, and explained the whole affair. It appeared that in getting out of the way of the train he trod on the snake, and in trying to dodge the snake he tripped over the wire that works the distant signal, and rolled back towards the train in company with the venomous reptile. The latter was probably frightened at the train, and writhed about the man's legs for protection; the man himself lay as still and flat as possible, and had the satisfaction of seeing the projecting part of the cow-catcher pass about an inch above his nose. His feelings may be better imagined than described when he found himself saved from the perils, uncrushed and unbitten, and none the worse for the adventure, saving for the fright and a hearty belabouring about the legs with a stout bamboo. The above may be relied on.—*Pioneer.*

NEWS LETTER.

JOUNPORE.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, has been pleased to place Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Flood Relief Committee. Thakoro Madho Singh of Berhampore has also come forward to build a large Gunge (grain mart), which will cost some Rs. 12,000. This Thakore during the mutiny in 1857 rendered good services, protecting and sheltering a number of planters and their families; he also saved the indigo factory of Berhampore from being plundered; but he has been poorly recompensed by Government. A number of villages along the banks of the Goomtee and Sye have been completely swept away by the recent flood. The people after losing their all deserted them. After inquiring into the destruction a portion of land-revenue should be remitted to those zemindars.

A meeting of the Flood Relief Fund Committee takes place to-day. The members should bear in mind the sum at their disposal, the requirements of the people who have become actually destitute, and the conservancy of the city. For the present a couple of Superintendents, one on Rs. 30, who must understand road-making; the other on Rs. 20; four jemadars, two on Rs. 6, and two on Rs. 5 each, with a fair complement of subordinates, are quite sufficient for conservancy, repairing *kutcha* roads in the lanes which have been neglected for years, filling up ditches, &c. There are a few miles of metal road which might be made over to the Road Fund, which would save a great deal towards helping the poor. After a couple of months or so, the establishment can be reduced. I see a number of persons have already commenced building up their houses. The Municipality should apply to the Lieutenant-Governor to do away with the tax on building materials for a couple of years. Mr. Laidman, Assistant Magistrate from Saharunpore, is expected daily. We are indeed in want of another officer in this district: the work is hard upon the officials here.—*Pioneer.*

DECIMALISATION OF THE RUPEE.

The following letter was addressed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to the Madras Government, on the 7th inst:—

"Agreeably with the request contained in the Order of the Madras Government, 31st August, No. 414, recorded in their proceedings of the same date, I have now the honour to communicate the views of this Chamber, regarding the proposed decimal sub-division of the rupee.

"It is observed, that the present discussion has arisen, in connection with the decimalisation of the rupee, which will take effect in Ceylon from the 1st January next; and that the chief advocate of the change that is proposed in India, is Mr. Guildford L. Molesworth, who appears to have taken a very active part in securing the acceptance of the decimal system in that Colony. What Mr. Molesworth's opportunities may have been for gauging the habits and wishes of the people of this large Empire, the Chamber have no means of ascertaining; but as he commits himself, in his Memorandum, of the 10th July last, to the assertions that (7) 'the natives will receive the new tokens as readily as they receive the existing tokens;' (9) 'the lower classes have no attachment to the existing copper tokens;' and (16) 'the native mind is not averse to decimalisation;' it is difficult for the Chamber to avoid the conclusion, that these opportunities have been few, or have been too limited in their scope, to justify his, as yet, influencing the Government of India in a matter in which a ripe knowledge of native habits of thought is indispensable to sound legislation. Mr. Molesworth urges, that 'the question ought not to be discussed from a narrow point of view, but in a wide and liberal spirit, contrasting the minor difficulties of introduction with the benefits that must accrue from the change, not merely to the present race, but to future generations.' Though dissenting from the conclusions to which Mr. Molesworth is led, the Chamber agree with him, that there is great necessity for considering the question that he has mooted in the spirit which he describes.

"Whether or no the advantages to be reasonably expected to accrue from the introduction of a decimal coinage into India, would be as varied and as important as the advocates of the change are disposed to anticipate, the Chamber need not stay to discuss. But one thing appears to have been lost sight of by the gentlemen who are charmed by the novelty of such a change, which is, that there is no parallelism between Ceylon and India in this matter. In the Colony with its population of barely two millions, the money, weights, and measures, have, for two or three generations, been the same as those in the United Kingdom; but though accounts were nominally kept in £ s. d., the ordinary silver coin of the country has been the rupee and its sub-divisions. Some inconvenience has necessarily resulted from this anomalous state of things; and when, after many years of preparatory argument, the question of a change was brought up for settlement, the decimal coinage was fixed upon, although the feeling in its favour was far from unanimous, the Colombo merchants being unanimously averse to the change. In British India, with its one hundred and fifty millions of people, scattered over nearly one million square miles, no primary reason exists for any change. The rupee and its present sub-divisions are familiar in every household; and to revolutionize the subsidiary currency for no better reason than that a more theoretically symmetrical system has been introduced into a Colony near to India, and, notwithstanding the fact that decimalisation has not been yet accepted in the United Kingdom, would but be to fan that popular distrust of their ultimate intentions, that it should be the desire of the Government not to excite.

"The Chamber are quite of Mr. Chapman's opinion, that it would probably be 'a work of long time and great difficulty to change what is to the mass of the people, their entire currency;' with Mr. Harrison that 'we should indeed pause before doing anything which should render the innumerable calculations of the market, and of the homes of the millions, less easy in order that those who reckon on paper should receive some benefit;' and that 'the mere decimalisation of our coinage might do great mischief, unless we are prepared to carry out such measures as may be necessary to secure the adoption of a habit of decimal computation.' Such an object as the 'ultimate education of the masses,' however attractive in theory, is little likely to be promoted by disadjusting the retail trade operations of those masses. Mr. Molesworth holds that 'the introduction of a decimal system will confer a great boon on India, and prove immensely valuable;' but it occurs to the Chamber, that it is possible to obtain a boon in one direction, at a sacrifice in other directions that deprives the boon of all its advantages. The Chamber cannot agree with Colonel Strachey, that 'to make a change will not be very easy: but this is all the more reason for setting about the thing at once.' So far as the Chamber see, this is no reason at all. A change of any kind, affecting the comfort or convenience of millions of men, who must ever be suspicious of the motives that actuate the policy towards themselves of their alien rulers, should never be set about until the need of such change is placed beyond all dispute; and the fact that the change under reference would not be easy, suggests the possible existence of natural objections which are so many warnings against its introduction. Were it the practice of the Government to regulate its policy by pressure on those points intimately connected with the habits and temper of the people that oppose the most resistance to change, all confidence in the administration would be forfeited.

"The Chamber further observe, that Colonel Strachey urges that, 'what we have to do is to see that the coins we issue will really be convenient, and this can only be ascertained by appealing to reason guided by experience, and not by interrogating ignorance and its consequences. It i always reasonable to consider how ignorant people can be best got to leave off habits, the results of ignorance; but beyond this I, for one, will never be concerned in suggesting the adoption of anything which I know to be bad only because it is in harmony with something else which I also know to be bad. And in somewhat the same spirit, Mr. Chapman alludes to India being 'impermeable to intelligence.' The existence of 'ignorance' and of unintelligence in this country cannot be disputed; but the Chamber venture to think that it is not just to the people to haughtily refuse to interrogate that ignorance, or to probe that unintelligence. The superior knowledge that the rulers of this country possess is the fruit of western civilization with which oriental races have little sympathy; and to graft that civilization in an attractive form on the east, there must be what Sir William Mansfield in his note of the 7th March 1870, terms a 'give-and-take arrangement.' The 'ignorance,' referred to by Colonel Strachey, is not the ignorance of the South Sea or Andaman Islander. It is a comparative ignorance, not of things local, but of things foreign; it is the expression of an ancient ingrained distaste for ideas that have no natural affinity to the order of things in the tropics; and it is just that ignorance which, being so frequently contemned by the framers of new laws, results in the country being deluged with Acts that clash against the habits of the people, and produce that feeling of weary unrest, which is met with in all directions. No country can be expected upon the mere *ipse dixit* of an alien ruler, to adjust itself to every whim of the hour in another clime; and in India especially, it is vain to look for an intelligence to appreciate the advantages of a decimal currency that even shrewd politico-economists in Europe question.

"In saying this, the Chamber would desire to guard themselves against the imputation of being opposed to change when change is needed. They are sensible of very many reforms that have been introduced into India of late years, which have been fruitful of the best results to the people. But they would, as independent Europeans, who have a large stake in the country, and who are therefore personally interested in its welfare, record their opinion that to introduce changes which are not wanted by the people, and which are only theoretically advantageous, must tend, as Mr. Gay says, 'to widen the distance between the Government and the governed in social matters, and is therefore much to be deprecated.' The country needs rest; legislation is too quick for the people, and supplies remedies for evils to be sometimes felt to be an evil. All changes that necessitate for their comprehension some acquaintance with Western knowledge, and that leave Eastern experience in the dark, must play into the hands of the subordinate officials of Government, who, as Sir William Sleeman was told in Oude, 'are so much interested in making the worse appear the better reason, and falsehood truth, that no man feels sure that right will prevail in his case.'

The result being that the more ignorant classes of natives are 'bewildered by the confusion of right and wrong which arises from the multiplicity of the rules and regulations that throw power into the hands of bad men. In event of a decimal coinage being introduced, subordinate officials, it cannot be doubted, would easily delude taxpayers of the more ignorant sort, as to the actual equivalent of the new coins. The revolutionising of th ancient currency of a Continent like India, is a matter, in the Chamber's opinion, that the Government without any detriment to the present generation, may well leave for solution by posterity, aided perhaps by that trustworthy representation of native feeling, which in a project so intimately connected therewith, cannot with either justice or prudence be ignored."

HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER.

The inhabitants of the town of Calcutta were not a little startled early on Thursday morning at the announcement that a double murder had been committed in a house situated in Dhurrumtollah Street (No. 179,) opposite Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s stables. From early morn till late in the afternoon the foot-paths on each side and in front of the house were crowded by natives and others anxious to have a glimpse of the dead bodies. The Deputy Commissioner, Coroner, Dr. Kernot, and a strong body of police, local and dective, were promptly on the spot. By that time the murderer who had attempted to criminate another and did so far succeed, for the moment, as to get that other arrested, was himself secured, and consequent on injuries he had accidentally received, in either the struggle which ensued or in the desperate attack he had made, was compelled to be removed to the Chandney Hospital, where he now lies with a serious, if not dangerous, wound on his right foot. From enquiries made by our reporter it appears that the house in question was occupied by a Hindoo of the Googratee caste, named Ragoojee Ruttonjee, his wife Jassodah Bye, their nephew and niece and a general servant named Jessah. The male victim and his servant are time-expired convicts, and had lately come down from Port Blair, bringing a few thousand rupees with them; the former was joined by his wife who was in Bombay, a woman about 30 or 35 years of age, muscular and well-developed. The man lately started business at the house above-mentioned, as a miscellaneous shop-keeper and was agent to Mr. Courjon of Chandernagore. They were in pretty affluent circumstances and expected to make a good harvest. The servant, however, seemed not to have given satisfaction, and his master informed him of his intention of procuring another in his stead. This intimation had the effect of making the servant impudent in his conduct and disrespectful in his manner towards his master. The latter evidently seemed to apprehend some violence from the former, being probably acquainted with his nature and disposition, but he for some reason or other would not dispense with his services. This is borne out by the fact of the male deceased having at 7 p.m. on the evening in question solicited a friend, who used to visit them, to come and put up with them for a few days. The friend complied, and after conversing together retired to their respective apartments to sleep. At between 10½ or 11 P.M., the wife was woke up by a noise in the lower floor of the house, and woke up the friendly visitor to enquire into what was going on. They proceeded downstairs, preceded by the woman, who was immediately pounced upon by the assassin and fearfully hacked about with an adze which had a few minutes previously been used on her husband with deadly effect. The visitor attempted to rescue her, but was butted and compelled to retreat. He went out on the street and called loudly for the assistance of the police. One intelligent and stalwart chowkeydar arrived in the spot and was directed to take the servant, who had by this time also run out, into custody. The assassin in his turn acoused his accuser, and ordered him to be taken into custody on a charge of murder. The constable, however, very prudently secured them both. By this time the inspector of the Fenwick Bazaar thannah, Mr. Costello, and several others arrived, and an enquiry was immediately set on foot. It was then ascertained that the male deceased had been fearfully mangled, and that the lives of both were already extinct. The several mortal wounds which were visible showed too clearly the assassin's coldblooded, murderous intention, and the unreserved and determined manner in which he set to work. The sight of the two corpses and the wounds were sickening. In several parts of the room, where the deadly attack was made, were to be seen lying about pieces of skull and brains. The servant against whom suspicion strongly osted was removed to hospital with an ugly wound on the right ankle, caused no doubt accidentally by the very weapon which he had used, and he now lies there handcuffed and seemingly abject. He is middle-aged and slenderbuilt, but very wiry. On the charge being explained to him he at first denied all knowledge of the affair, and accused the friendly visitor of having committed the foul deed, but in his calmer moments he stated that what he had done was intended for the visitor and not his master. This of course is improbable.—*Daily Examiner.*

At Lawrence, Kansas, while a minister was holding forth in a church, a crowd got up a cock-fight in the yard. The people who had congregated in the church went out to put a stop to the fight, but waited till it was over before objecting. The minister looked out of the window, and said, 'We are all miserable sinners—which licked?'

CONCESSIONS TO WYNAAD AND NEILGHERRY PLANTERS.

The following is an extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Board of Revenue:—

"In their Proceedings of the 18th May 1869, No. 3,386, the Board, in reporting on a memorial from Wynaad planters, recommended that all land should be held free for the first two years, that one rupee an acre should be charged in the third year on planted land, and that the full tax of Rs. 2 an acre should be charged in the fourth and subsequent years on all land then planted out, that unfelled forest land should be charged one rupee an acre, and that grass-land included in forest blocks not planted should be held tax-free. The Government recognized the depressed state of planting interests, and expressed themselves as disposed at any rate to let the Wynaad planters hold their land tax-free for three years; but before sanctioning any change in the rules called for reports from the Commissioner of the Nilgiris and the Collector of Salem, on the ground that any change in the Wynaad rules would necessarily be applicable also to the Nilgiri and Shevaroy Hills. The Board submit, however, that the circumstances of these three localities are so different as to necessitate different treatment.

"The Collector of Salem reports that no change whatever is required on the Shevaroys. He states that the price paid for the land is always very small, that all preliminary expenses, except the purchase money, are paid by a crop in the fourth year, and that money sunk in well-worked coffee estates yields a profit of 25 per cent. per annum. He points out that the price of land is higher in the Wynaad, the cost of labour greater, and the land-tax twice as heavy. The Board concur with the Collector in considering that no change need be made in the rules for the sale of waste lands on the Shevaroys.

"The Commissioner of the Nilgiris sent in his report on the 26th October 1869, No. 149, and submitted the replies of 22 planters whom he had consulted; 16 of 22 objected to the principle of selling by auction applied for by planters, but the Commissioner did not think that fact justified the complaint. He recommended that no quit-rent should be charged till the fourth year of possession, that a corresponding indulgence should be given to all who had already purchased land under the rules of 1863, that the concession should be saddled with the condition, that a third of the estate should be planted by the end of the fourth year, and that permanent grazing pattahs should be issued to planters purchasing estates from Government at the rate of 4 annas an acre for an extent of grass-land equal to half the area of their estates. The Board concluded it clear that the depression of planting interests on the hills was much greater than in the Wynaad, and was so serious as to require that the existing system of selling land and levying revenue thereon should be carefully considered. Planters appeared to be almost unanimous against auction sales, because they enabled others to take advantage of the care and ability of any planter who after much preliminary labour had succeeded in finding a fit site for an estate. There was reason, moreover, to think that the sale by public auction did not secure the interests of Government. On the whole, the Board were disposed to think that the system had not worked well, and that a modification of the darkhast rules might be introduced, a charge being charged per acre. With regard to the revenue to be levied on the land, they considered it best that the land should be held tax-free for three years, that half assessment should be charged in the fourth year, three-fourths in the fifth, and the whole in the sixth, without reference to the extent under cultivation. To avoid placing future estate holders on a most favourable footing than the owners of estates in existence, the Board thought it might be desirable to raise the permanent assessment slightly in cases where land is granted on those favourable terms.

"Before submitting these views to Government, the Board called on the Commissioner to give his opinion with regard to them, and his letter of the 7th May contains his views. Mr. Brooks is strongly in favour of sale by auction. He considers that no other method could dispose fairly of the varied interests which may exist in any piece of land which an applicant under the Waste Land Rules desires to cultivate. He thinks that in the majority of cases there is no competition at all, and that it is keen only in very few cases, involving but a small extent of land. The same figures show that the interests of Government are not properly protected by auction sales. The three largest lots comprise about 50 acres, for the greater part of which the price realized was only an anna an acre. There can be no doubt that Government would be a gainer if a fixed rate was charged per acre.

"On the whole, though the necessity of sale by auction has not been proved, though it is unpopular with those most interested in the subject, and though it must often fail to protect either the interests of the would-be purchasers or of Government, the majority of the Board see the force of the practical difficulties stated by the Commissioner, and, regarding the system as finally determined by the orders of the Secretary of State, resolves not to pursue the discussion further.

"With regard to the land-tax, Mr. Brooks argues against the increase of assessment with which the Board proposed to compensate for a more favourable cowle, and urges that whatever terms are granted to future applicants, it is absolutely necessary to put existing planters in the same position, giving them credit for their assessment hereafter, until they have enjoyed the same period of tenure as would be purchased under the changed rules by the amount of their past payments. The Board concur with the Commissioner as to the inexpediency of raising the assessment, and as to the way in which existing proprietors should be placed on equal terms with future purchasers of land, but they prefer the cowle proposed by them to that advocated by Mr. Brooks, which, in their opinion, does not give a sufficient measure of relief. The Board accordingly resolve to recommend the land purchased under the Waste Land Rules on the Nilgiris be held tax-free for three years, and that half assessment be changed in the fourth year, three-quarters in the fifth, and the whole in and from the sixth.

"In the more favoured tracts of the Wynaad, the Board think it will be sufficient if Government allow the land to be held tax free until the close of the fourth year, as proposed in Government Order, dated 7th September 1869, No. 2,526. Both on the Nilgiris and in the Wynaad owners of existing estates should be placed in the same position as future applicants, credit being given them to the requisite amount for assessment as it falls due.

"In their order of the 30th June 1870, No. 982, Government in disposing of Proceedings, relating to a memorial from the planters of Wynaad, direct the Board to recur to the subject when submitting this reply to Government Order, dated 7th September 1869, No. 2,526, and to ascertain in the meantime the views of the Collector of Salem and the Commissioner of the Nilgiris.

"No answer has yet been received from Salem, and the recent death of the Collector makes it probable that some time must yet elapse before it can be submitted. The late Mr. Pocock's account of the condition of planters on the Shevaroys, however, makes it unlikely that any change in the Waste Land Rules is necessary there. The complaints of the Wynaad planters with regard to surveys, &c., are met to a certain extent by Government Order, dated 10th August 1870, No. 1,225.

"With regard to the rule relating to the frontage of blocks of land, the Board think it will be enough if the proviso which Mr. Brooks states to be in force in Burmah and the Lower Provinces of Bengal is introduced, namely, that for special reasons the restriction may be relaxed by the Board of Revenue. The First Member of the Board dissents in part from these proceedings, and has recorded a minute on the subject."

The following is the order of Government thereon, of the 22nd September:—

"The foregoing papers relate to the present depressed condition of the planting interests in the Wynaad and in the Nilgiris, and to the expediency of affording them some relief by a modification of the terms on which land for planting purposes is now procurable. It appears that no change in the rules for the acquisition of land on the Shevaroy Hills is needed. The late Collector reports that all the preliminary expenses connected with coffee estates, except the purchase money, are paid by the sale of the crop in the fourth year, and that capital invested in a well-worked estate will give a return of 25 per cent. per annum. The interests involved on the Shevaroys are, however, comparatively insignificant, and the condition of the plantations on the Nilgiris and in the Wynaad is certainly different; but the Government has no adequate means of opinion that the present depression can in any way be ascribed to the operation of the Waste Land Rules. As observed by the late Collector of Malabar and the Commissioner of the Nilgiris, it is probably owing to other causes, among which may be mentioned the temporary fall in the price of labour, a succession of bad seasons, the recent commercial crisis in Bombay and England, the ravages of the borer, the insufficiency of the capital possessed by the planters for their operations, the high rate of interest paid for borrowed money, &c.

"At the same time the Government fully recognise the political and other incidental advantages to be derived from an influx of Europeans and European capital into India, and they would gladly give every reasonable encouragement to this movement. It is true that the grant of land by Government entirely free of tax would not make the cultivation of coffee, tea, or cinchona, a profitable speculation under certain circumstances; but any modification of the existing rules which would render them more favourable to the planter could not fail, in some degree, to assist him, and it is impossible to deny that at present the large majority of the existing estates are in a languishing condition, and that their proprietors have been brought to the verge of ruin

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having given his most careful consideration to the foregoing memorial, to the papers above recorded, and having also personally discussed the questions under consideration with deputations representing the planting interests both of the Nilgiris and a portion of the Wynaad, has deemed it advisable to sanction the following relaxations, by which it hoped some relief may be afforded to the planting interest:—

"1. In the Nilgiris no quit-rent will be exacted on forest land taken up for the purpose of planting until the sixth year, that is, the planter will hold his land free of assessment for five complete years, the climate being so severe that a remunerative crop is rarely obtained until after the lapse of that period.

"2. In the Wynaad, where the coffee plant comes more rapidly to maturity, forest land will be held free of assessment for three complete years. The assessment will be taken for the fourth year.

"3. The assessment prescribed for forest land at present will not be altered. It will remain for the Nilgiris and the Wynaad alike, fixed at Rs. 2 per acre; but the Conservator of Forests will be consulted previous to the sale of any such forest land.

"4. 5. With the view of encouraging the multiplication of cattle, and the abundant application of manure, which has proved to be so essential to the sustained productiveness of plantations, the rent of grazing land is reduced from 4 annas to 1 anna.

"5. The rent of grazing land will be exacted from the date of appropriation.

"In making the foregoing concessions to the planting interests, the Board think it will be enough if the proviso which Mr. Brooks states to be in force in Burmah and the Lower Provinces of Bengal is introduced, namely, that for special reasons the restriction may be relaxed by the Board of Revenue. The First Member of the Board dissents in part from these proceedings, and has recorded a minute on the subject."

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When does a horse eat best?—When he hasn't a bit in his mouth.

Here is a rather good story which the last mail has brought us. A soldier, about one hundred and fifty years ago, was frozen in Siberia. The last expression he made was "Ugh!" He then froze as still as marble. In the summer of 1860 some French physicians found him after he had lain frozen for a century and a half. They gradually thawed him, and, upon animation being restored, he concluded the sentence with "coedingly cold."—*Madras Mail.*

A BATCH OF COURTS MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Tuesday, 22nd August, Gunner Edward Briggs, of B Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges.—First—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dinapore, on the 30th June 1871, used violence against Acting Bombardier Douglas Arthur Kelly, of the same battery, by striking him with his clenched fist, and knocking him down, the said Acting Bombardier Kelly being his superior officer, and then and there in the execution of his office. Second—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Dinapore, on the 30th June 1871, entered into a personal struggle with Acting Bombardier Douglas Arthur Kelly, of the same battery, in the course of which he caused damage to a Government lamp, to the amount of ten annas, or thereabouts. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to penal servitude for the term of five years. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and to be put under stoppages of pay, to make good the sum of ten annas, value of the lamp set forth in the second charge. The sentence was approved and confirmed by Lord Napier, who remarked—"The Court have imposed a sentence due to the prisoner's offence;

ranged alongside them. This is exactly what would have occurred in war if the nation had entered on a campaign with men unversed in the uses of cover. They would find suddenly that they must conceal themselves, as a rule, and the difficulty would then be to get them out of their hiding-places. Infantry, and especially infantry officers, must practise continually the art of finding and leaving cover at the right moments.

Then there occurred again and again that extraordinary mistake of firing at absurd and impossible ranges, thereby wasting ammunition, wasting lives—for men who might otherwise be let alone draw down upon themselves severe punishment if they attack by their fire when unable to win—and greatly increasing the confidence of the enemy. Nothing encourages soldiers more than to feel themselves under fire yet suffering little. On the other hand, nothing is more terrible than to advance against a foe who preserves contemptuous silence, for then the assailants are always expecting the awful volley. They are oppressed by the silence of the enemy, and their anxious hearts magnify the danger. So it may be said that the advantage is with the attack if the defence is unsteady, and with the defending troops if they can be prevailed upon to lie close and reserve their fire.

We talk glibly of attack and defence. Yet in the case of infantry there can be no successful attack without defence in the shape of taking advantage of ground, nor any successful defence without thorough readiness to turn it suddenly into vigorous attack. These are truths of great value. Would that they were as thoroughly impressed upon the minds of officers and men as are the simplest precepts of drill. Read Marshal Bugeaud's description of the British infantry in the Peninsula. There you will find steady defence, reserve of fire, then as steady firing, followed by sharp attack when the enemy's line wavered. Talk to Austrian or French officers of the events seen by them in 1866 and 1870, they will tell you that while the Prussians were almost always the assailants, they were generally hidden in woods or folds of the ground until some of them were lucky enough to find a weak spot and push in, followed by the masses behind them.

Do you wish for examples? Take two—only premising that the exigencies of the manœuvres may have hindered the Generals from doing what they ought to have done in war. When the Third Division arrived at the foot of Fox Hills on Monday it was quite unfit from its position to defend itself, much less make a successful attack. Then was the moment to have been seized by its enemy. No General commanding on such an occasion would have been justified in remaining on the defensive had he not been hampered with the necessity for encamping that night on Bisley Common, far behind him. Again, on that most instructive Thursday, how came it that the Cavalry Division of the Prince of Wales was allowed to lie in the woods under the very noses of the defenders for some hour and a half after the first rush of the 10th Hussars? Some of the Hussars were supposed to be prisoners. Did any officer interrogate them, and pump out of them all possible information? And seeing that the Hussars had actuall driven in the cavalry patrols of the defence, how came it that not as much as a battalion of infantry was sent to scour those woods and drive back, as they so easily might have done, the crouching cavalry? A few rounds were fired occasionally at the Life Guards from guns established on the ridge of the plateau. The Life Guards were seen then. The Hussars had already shown themselves. Therefore, both Cavalry Brigades were below, in woods where infantry would have every advantage. Yet the cvalry remained, as we have said, unscathed, and not only so, but unobserved also by any men wise enough to watch Colonel Baker when he stole up through the trees and found a knoll behind which the whole Division, its guns, afterwards advanced, unperceived, to take the defenders in flank. Had those woods been held by infantry Lysons could not have sneaked through them while the cavalry were moving to the right. Lysons ought never to have been let set foot on the plateau that day, even had he reached the foot of the hill at all. Why did he get there? Because the defence was absolute and without enterprise, and such a defence always fails. All of this cannot have been the fault of the commander, for surely colonels of battalions have responsibility enough to occupy a wood in front of them, or at the very least send a word that it ought to be occupied. "If these things be true," we hear the public cry, "show us the victim that we may immolate him." Softly, good public, the fault has hitherto lain in yourselves, because the only way of learning these things has been hitherto denied to the Army. If the public is as wise and thoughtful as we believe it to be, no economy of Ministers will be suffered to stand in the way of an annual renewal of these manœuvres. In a year or two more something will be known of the real talent and energy which exists plentifully throughout the Army. In the meantime let the autumn manœuvres be continued each year. The teaching thus gained by the Army will make the voice of England more readily listened to in the councils of Europe, and who does not know that England's voice will always be uplifted in favour of Liberty and Peace? We must reserve what we have to say of the Artillery and Engineers for another letter.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INDIAN DISCONTENT.

In the *Spectator*, we find the following letter from one who signs himself an "Anglo Indian" :—

Sir,—It is such a rare thing in an English paper to see intelligent criticism on Indian subjects, that your recent article entitled "The New Indian Danger" has been read in this country with the greatest satisfaction. It paints exactly the restless, alarmed, suspicious, and discontented state of feeling now prevailing at present through the whole of India. I venture, as an illustration of your remarks, to send you a literal translation of a Bengali song which has just now a great popularity in the Lower Provinces :—

The fruit of so much labour, the blood of the bodies of the people—
Taking that to preserve their rule—what sort of greatness is this?
This is k lling a cow to supply a Brahmin with shoes.
The cry of the Ryots is like that of a frog in the mouth of a snake.
The assessors are their grandfathers' fathers. Instead of a handful, they fill their arms;
Coming on the poor, like the King of death; they go from village to village.
As a water-melon which may be held in the hand, contains seven handfuls of seeds,
So these clever fellows get ten rupees, when the income-tax is one rupee only.
The tax used to be on the land; then it fell on water, and oh, mother! what will the end be?
Thus thinking the w nd flew away in terror, saying, "By and bye they will seize me too by the hair of the head."
If this be so in time of peace, when war comes our very lives will be taken;
If the watercourses are dry in winter, summer will bring death;
When the word is given our fortunes flow to the treasury,
As a child might to its nurse's arms when she calls.
Lord Lawrence's reign being over, we thought that trouble was past.
Past is it? or but coming? Any one may see
The dark age is only beginning,—what will be our fate hereafter?
Lord Mayo's voice is heard. The soul trembles with fear.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS LONDON CRITICS.

(*Scotsman*, Sept. 16.)

As was to be expected, the Premier's recent defiance of London Club criticism, as expressed by those newspapers which make themselves its channel, and his contemptuous assurance that it did not "materially interfere with either his sleep or his appetite," have not exercised a soothing influence upon the persons who have had their noses metaphorically pulled for them in so unexpected a manner. For a week they have been stamping and using very bad language, as is the manner with people who have got into a dreadful rage, but find themselves unable to do anything very terrible in the way of giving it vent. To give anything like copious illustration of this sound and fury would be alike tedious and unprofitable, but reference may be made to the unbosomings of the two leading weeklies, which, coming in at the close of the storm, may be supposed to gather up and concentrate the ire of their diurnal brethren. One of these periodicals, whose habit is to apply acid to all subjects, empties what is manifestly a very carefully decocted preparation of its favourite fluid over the Whitby speech, without, however, much damaging effect. The attack consists mainly of a smartish kind of verbal criticism, of which a very fair specimen is the treatment administered to a turn of expression employed by Mr. Gladstone in alluding to a phrase in the address on which he was commenting—"Let old England, let this United Kingdom, place her trust in Providence." What the speaker meant was that nations which treated other nations properly were justified in expecting to be properly treated in return, in accordance with the fact that communities are on the whole moved by rational considerations, or, in other words, that there is a moral government pervading human affairs; and out of compliment to the address presented to him, he adopted its style for a moment, and put this idea in its religious as well as in its secular light. Of course, to an unscrupulous joker there is not the slightest difficulty in taking a great deal of fun out of the expression isolated from its context and unexplained by its circumstances; and the writer has actually so little conscience as to go on and speak about Hercules and the cart, and to maintain that the Premier would have been speechless before Lord Elcho or Colonel Anson exclaiming, "Keep up over-regulation prices, and put your trust in Providence." Criticism is at its wits' end when it is reduced to this.

The critic is not more successful when he tries to work the serious and argumentative vein. Admitting the difference of judgment to which the Government has been subjected by the London and the provincial press respectively, he attempts to account for it in the following way :—"It has long been notorious that distance lends enchantment to the view of Mr. Gladstone's political character. The defects of tact and temper, which have been observed or invented by his less friendly critics, are imperceptible to the great body of electors, who are totally indifferent to bursts of passion, to gratuitous sophisms, and to general incapacity of understanding human nature. Members of Parliament, whether friends or enemies of the Government, and those who move in political society, suspect statesmen who govern the country without having learned to govern themselves or those around them. A certain intellectual and moral fastidiousness may perhaps have as much to do with the judgments which Mr. Gladstone denounces as an exclusive devotion to wealth. When Mr. Gladstone, in the early part of the session, spent ten minutes in proving that Count Bismarck had used the words which he quoted from Mr. Geo Russell, provincial journalists may perhaps not have felt the jar which was inflicted on sensitive hearers or readers of the speech." The plain English of this confession is, that Mr. Gladstone is abused by London journalists very much because he is personally unlovely to many people like themselves, who "move in political society," and that if provincial journalists had as near a view of the Premier's *personnel* as they have, they would dislike and abuse him as heartily. If this be true, all that can be said is, that it is a great blessing for the country that there are provincial journalists whose remoteness from Parliamentary gossip and local considerations protects them from those temptations to sacrifice national interests to personal pique, which prove too strong for their metropolitan brethren. Who cares whether Mr. Gladstone ruffles the sensitive natures of certain fine gentlemen about London, so long as he unites vigour and economy in government, and makes an effective leader of the party of progress? The country will judge of a man in his position on the broad ground of his public usefulness; and microscopic students of mere "tact and temper," however shrilly they may proclaim their discoveries, will find themselves thrust to the wall. Who is likely to pay great heed to the outcry of a class of writers who allow themselves to be directed by the feeling which dictated our acid reviewer's perorating sentence—"Mr. Gladstone has made doubly sure his assurance of the fidelity of the provincial papers?" The man who wrote this is evidently convinced that journalists are wholly at the mercy of "soft sawder" and petty influences generally; and he can have obtained this conviction from no other sources than self-knowledge and local observation. The Premier could desire no better proof that he was correct in attributing the London assault upon himself and his Government very much to personal soreness and wounded selfishness, and very little to comprehensive and dispassionate views of a statesman's duties and difficulties.

In turning to the other leading weekly organ of metropolitan sentiment, we enter a different school of criticism. Hard not acid but honey is usually in request; but on the present occasion, the honey has been changed to gall, fortunately highly watered. This journal has hitherto befuddled Mr. Gladstone with rather undiscriminating panegyric, but now it turns round and rates him with censure of nearly equal value, to the great joy of the other members of the scolding chorus. Mr. Gladstone has made an "attack upon the metropolitan press, which is in part at least undeserved;" and itself was that *magna pars*. "The London press, or rather a section of it, has not behaved well this session," and itself was fain to be thought dux of the well behaved section. But Mr. Gladstone forgot this good boy. It is true that his *ipsissima verba* at Whitby referred only to a "considerable portion of the metropolitan press;" but why did he not single out by name this Abdiel, faithful found among the faithless? Let us see what he has brought upon himself by this ungrateful forgetfulness. He had protested against the bad habits of panic-mongers, under the collective name of "Alarmism." Such people proceed upon the idea that "every nation of Europe is full of envy and every bad passion towards us," that we are living under the ledge of a volcano, that we are always in imminent danger of being plunged into a gigantic war, that the "Battle of Dorking" is always possible next week. If this be true, we ought always to keep our fleets and armies up to the war mark, and, as a matter of course, be always cheerfully paying war taxes. But Mr. Gladstone declares that "Alarmism" is not founded in truth. "There is not this standing irrational disposition on the part of all mankind to make us objects of hostility. If we will only treat others well, they, on the whole, will treat us well." Is this a fact, or not? The question seems sufficiently answered by pointing to the universally recognised adequacy of a peace establishment to the wants of a time of peace. A peace establishment would be an absurdity, unless we knew that the communities around us possessed some common sense, and would think twice before they went to the expense of a war. The Premier's statement comes to no more than an explanation of the principle on which the immemorial practice of peace establishments is founded—viz., that in this civilised world ordinary prudence is not entirely confined to the United Kingdom.

But because he has made this not unutterably profound observation, "Mr. Gladstone on this side of his head is incompetent, he does not understand the world, he really bemuses himself with the pleasant nonsense he chooses to talk about the 'good intentions of mankind.' The household ought to have trusted in the good intentions of its neighbours, and have left the front door open. Did anybody ever hear such exasperating folly?" This is said, by a professed friend, of a Government which keeps afloat a fleet that can defy the world, and which has raised a storm of selfish abuse against itself by persistently pressing forward an Army Regulation Bill. It is busy, not only repairing the lock and door-chain, but also adding fastening to the window-shutters. But because, living in a civilised district (in which by the way, the most formidable residenters having crippled each other, are unable, though they were disposed, to be mischievous), it does not see the necessity of spending half its income in keeping sentries mounted night and day at every door, "Woolwich infants" ready to burst at every window, a park of artillery on the roof, and a lookout of sharpshooters on the chimney-pots, it is accused of the "exasperating folly" of going to bed "and leaving the front door open." Because the Premier represents the remodelling of the army as an enterprise which we may in the meantime go about deliberately, and may therefore do well, he is charged with "taking the heart out of every man engaged in bringing the great military experiment in Hampshire to a successful issue." We are surprised that the writer should have stopped at this. Here we have Mr. Kinnaird telling the people of Perth, in the usual strain, that the Agincourt went on the Pearl shoal, and the Repulse stranded at the Nore, because Mr. Goschen was once a merchant. Why not have said that Mr. Gladstone's speech at Whitby was the cause of the stampede at Aldershot? The slight difficulty presented by chronology need not have stood in the way of a writer who had surmounted such lofty obstacles in the gratification of his anger and disappointment. When faultfinders become so reckless, it is not surprising that the objects of their criticism take courage and snap their fingers in the faces of their censors; nor would this indignity be matter of lamentation, were it not for the circumstance that those who have brought it on themselves, by their perpetual and groundless cry of Wolf are helping to bring contempt on the whole calling to which they belong.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,
OF SEPTEMBER 20.

THE GREATEST BORE IN CREATION.—The Mont Cenis Tunnel.

FRUIT IN SEASON.

Pears just now are very apt to be sleepy. It is really not the fault of the newspapers.

COUNTING THE COST.

Mr. Bull (Paymaster-General)—"Ha!—Was a precious expensive experiment; but I *do* believe it'll be well worth the money!"

NERVOUS.

Mrs. Malaprop was induced to go to a Music Hall the other evening. She never means to set foot in one again. The extortions some of the performers threw themselves into quite upset her.

THE UMPIRES AT ALDERSHOT.

Mrs. Malaprop was very desirous of witnessing the Hampshire manœuvres. She had heard that there were skeleton regiments at Aldershot, and, talking about them, said she should also like to see the Vampire staff.

AN AWKWARD QUESTION.

Never wound any one's feelings unnecessarily. Respect all honest prejudices. For example, if, at supper, you have a lady under your charge whose principles you know to be decidedly teetotal, abstain from asking her whether she will take some tipsy cake.

A SEA-HORSE AGROUND.

Departing from her course aside,
Caught by a current hidden,
The *Racer* ran aground at Ryde,
Some fool said, to be ridden.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!

(ESPECIALLY PRACTICAL JOKERS.)

Directly Slowbury was "engaged," he received every post aprondull of advertisement, and tradesmen's circulars, and letters (apparently) from enterprising upholsterers, as if the fact was known all over town! The annoyance, to one of his sensitive and retiring nature, may be imagined!

AMBIGUOUS.

The *Standard*, commenting on the composition of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry in a manner not meant to be too kind to Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, speaks of Mr. Ward Hunt as "a safe and sober Chancellor of the Exchequer." Surely the *Standard* cannot mean to insinuate that it is the exception for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to be sober, or to cast reflections upon other occupants of that important post!

* * * *

ANOTHER RESULT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

There has been a serious increase of illness in the metropolis during the past week. Several elderly ladies were so terrified by the alarming placards of the papers announcing battles, attacks, defeats, hostile movements against London, &c., that they were seized with most distressing nervous symptoms. In some of the more critical cases brandy-and-water had to be administered.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"Abd-el-Kader has written that in his opinion the Communal insurrection is owing to the practice, so general during the siege, of eating horse-flesh."—*Echo*.

Was there not another well-known animal of the horse family which was also eaten during the siege of Paris? Perhaps the consumption of its flesh may have had something to do with the result Abd-el-Kader speaks of.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT.

At mess, fatigued with War's alarms,
Said Captain Funkins, "I've got thinner.
Some talk about the din of arms:
The thing that I prefer is dinner."

** It is believed that he will be brought to a court-martial.

AFFECTING MESSAGE.

[*By Telegram.*]

From the Thames Tunnel, London, to the Mont Cenis Tunnel, Italian Terminus.

Wish you many happy returns, commercially speaking. I envy your climate.

From Mont Cenis Tunnel to Thames ditto.

Thanks. How are you?

From Thames T. to Mt. Cenis T.

Shut up!

THE GOLDEN RULE.

(Improved from Watts and Gladstone.)

Be you to others kind and true,
As you'd have others be to you,
And neither do nor say to men
Whate'er you would not like again:
But if men do and say to you
That which is neither kind nor true,
Take a good stick, and say to men,
"Don't say or do that same again."

SEA-SIDE STUDY.

Paterfamilias makes his daughters (who are fond of sketching from Nature) sketch the leg of mutton before it goes down, so as to compare their respective designs with the said leg of mutton when it comes up again for the next meal—All this to the immense disgust of the landlady outside.

Paterfamilias—"Don't forget that exquisite ridge of brown fat that curls down the eastern slope of the knuckle, Emily. It comes most happily in the composition!"

ANGLO-GREEK FIRE.

Among the earthworks of the defending force on Staple's hill, constructed under the able superintendence of Colonel Laffan, R.E., a special reporter of the Autumn Manœuvres particularises "the right and left Oyster Shell Redoubts." This statement is calculated to possess some of our foreign friends with the idea that instead of the bombs which the armies of military nations are accustomed to use in warfare, the British Artillery, with a simplicity truly native, employs oyster-shells; so that the only bombardment which invaders would have to encounter in England would be an ostracism.

QUITE RIGHT TOO.

This is not from American paper, but from our friend and neighbour the *Daily Telegraph*;—

As cook, or good general servant, by a young lady, aged 23.—M. M., &c., &c.

Now let not gentility turn up its Claphamite nose. We rather wish that the young lady had not offered herself as general servant, because the duties of that official can best be performed by a comparatively unrefined personage. But a cook is an artist, or ought to be one, and there is no derogation from ladyhood in the personal superintendence of the arrangements for the one great business of every day. Besides, "lady" is a Saxon word, and means the divider of bread. Punch hopes that "M. M." has secured a good situation, and daily and solemnly reads her *Francatelli*.

THE ABYSS OF ROUGH-ET-NOIR.

An American, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is said to have offered three millions of francs per annum for a lease of the Palais d'Industrie, with the view of converting it into a great gambling-house. If this fellow is permitted to carry out his design, the Palais d'Industrie will become a principal resort of the chevaliers of that ilk, and thus merit its name in a new sense. Paris has heretofore been wont to be described as the place where all good Americans go when they die; but, with its Palais d'Industrie turned into another place, it will rather be regarded as supplying a receptacle for the opposite class of departed Yankees. There is a street in Paris of a name not to be mentioned in English to cars polite. If the Palais d'Industrie should be permitted to constitute Paris a big Baden-Baden, people will say that its site should have been selected in the street with that unspeakable name.

EMPTY FOR FULL PRIVATE.

Truly it is incredible that the Special Correspondent of the *Post* at Aldershot could have imagined the circumstances which he has thus stated :—

"The arrangements of the commissariat are not only faulty, but the rations allowed to the men are inadequate, and, as a general officer remarked to me to-day, positively 'cruel.' Six-pound tins of 'bouilli' have been issued as rations to messes of thirteen men. What sort of sustenance is half a pint of thin soup for a hungry soldier at the end of a twenty-five miles march?"

It is fortunate for the British nation, which has to depend for keeping up its army on voluntary enlistment, that the *Morning Post* is a fashionable paper. Were it a journal circulating among the less wealthy classes, the foregoing statement might have readers whom it would deter from becoming recruits. The conscription will be found necessary for procuring soldiers, if the people (so called by our eccentric writer) contract the idea that the common British soldier is called a private in consequence of the privations which he is doomed to suffer.

FLEUR DE LYS—A STORY OF THE LATE WAR.

[CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

(*From the Cornhill Magazine.*)

V.

Less than a fortnight after the above scene a great change had come over the country round Bressac. Surprised and outmanœuvred by the further move of a French general, who performed the one brilliant feat of arms (on his side) during the war, the German army occupying O—— had been compelled to retreat, to avoid being taken prisoners *en masse*. Great was the rejoicing at O—— for three or four days, when it was thought that the cruel tide of defeat was at last going to turn. But at the end of that time people knew that the Germans would not allow their first failure to go unretrieved, and O—— prepared for another battle. Who then so elated as the Duc de Bressac? The French general had informed him that the castle might offer a useful point of resistance in the coming operations, and had sent a thousand men to encamp in the park and erect barricades there by felling down trees and demolishing outhouses. There were few things of which the Duke was prouder than his trees; but it was with a radiant countenance that he limped about amongst the soldiers, encouraging them as they were hewing down the biggest, and pointing out to them that they might greatly strengthen their barricades by taking all the pedestals of the statues that adorned his garden. The soldiers were amazed, and the general could not forbear expressing his admiration.

"If you only knew, Monsieur le Duc, what resistance I have had to encounter in demolishing some other country houses—houses, too, that would have fitted into a single courtyard of this noble place," added he, glancing, not without regret, at the stately building.

"Our family have enjoyed possession of this house four centuries, so that we can afford to lose it, mon Général," answered the Duke with a smile; and the same afternoon, as he saw an officer of engineers hesitate before ordering the destruction of an exquisite pavilion that stood in the way of the defence works, he took a pickaxe out of his hands and struck the first blow into it himself.

Fleur de Lys, meanwhile, followed the example of her father. Wherever a woman's voice and presence could nerve the arm or raise the spirit of a French soldier, there was she, calm, beautiful, and with stirring words of hope on her lips. The soldiers, reviving the title that was given to Mademoiselle de Montpensier under the wars of the "Fronde," called her "La Grande Mademoiselle;" and such the enthusiasm she excited, that the more superstitious amongst the soldiers—those who came from Languedoc or Brittany—would try and touch some portion of her dress with their amulets as she walked amongst them, under the belief that it would charm their lives. But the devotion towards her rose to fever-heat when she declared that she had no intention of leaving the castle when the fighting began, but that she would remain in it to the end, *whatever happened*. Even the prudent M. Jean-Baptiste grew valiant then. To be sure, he reflected that, even if it came to the worst, there would always be the cellar to hide in; and, strengthened by this thought, he gave the reins to his imagination in recounting all that he would do when at length he should have those "gueux de Prussiens" opposite him. "Figure to yourself, Monsieur le Marquis," he cried, with the most feeling gestures, to M. de Criquetot—"figure to yourself that one of those unhung thieves wanted to give me a hundred-franc note when he went away. It was that bobbedoy of a Count Leoneizen. You know that lout who used to go mooning about the garden. Said I to him, 'If I were a few years younger I would teach you what it is to offer money to a Frenchman, you blue whipping-post, you. Hurry out of my sight!' and I threw the note into his face."

"Taking care to pick it up again as it fell, to put it into your pocket," continued the Marquis with a laugh; which speech naturally a little disconcerted M. Jean-Baptiste, whose true reply to the Count had been, "Monsieur le Comte, it is only in Prussia that so much generosity is allied to so much valour. I will keep this note for ever as a souvenir, and wish you not 'Adieu,' but 'Au revoir.'"

But if M. Jean-Baptiste found a sceptical hearer in the Marquis, his tales were listened to with credence enough elsewhere, and the story of how extremely quick the Prussians had vanished from the castle at the news that O—— was going to be attacked, lent not a little impetus to the preparations for defence. The General, however, though he felt how valuable an auxiliary Fleur de Lys would be to him, tried to dissuade her from thus exposing her life: but his eloquence was wasted. "My place is here, General," she said, gravely, once and for all; and from that moment this soldier perceived it would be useless to recur to the matter.

It was only M. de Criquetot who was aware how much heroism it needed on his cousin's part to take this resolution. *He* knew, or, at all events, guessed, that Fleur de Lys' heart would no longer be wholly with the combatants under it, as it would have been some weeks before. She had told him cursorily and vaguely how she had been protected by a Prussian officer on that night when she had returned alone from the village; but though the details were few, his lover's instinct had supplied the rest; and putting this and that together, recalling many a stray symptom and incident the true significance of which had escaped him at the time of its occurrence, but the real meaning of which now stood revealed, he had not long remained doubtful as to who his rival was. But of course he had not breathed a word of his suspicions to Fleur de Lys. This was a thing too sacred to be hinted at by a third person. Only the young Frenchman, recognizing in the Prussian officer a man more great, generous, and worthy of Fleur de Lys than he felt himself to be, had vowed that if he could bring this man and his cousin together, he would do so.

And so time flew by until the day of battle.

* * * *

It dawned and closed as many other days of battle had done for France during that year. Ill-clad, ill-organized, ill-armed mobs of recruits pitted against science, generalship, and discipline, there could be but one result. By the end of four hours' fighting the French soldiers had been routed. The battle was hopelessly lost, and there was but one point where resistance still continued to be offered—the Castle of Bressac.

It had not been much attacked during the day, for it was rather beyond the range of the field where the heat of the day's combat had raged. But in the afternoon, when the enemy were masters of all the positions which the French had occupied, and it was found that the Castle of Bressac still fired shells furiously from a battery of four guns established in the park, a parliamentarian was despatched to explain how bootless further resistance was, and to demand a surrender.

The answer was a refusal.

The Duke had said to the commanding officer, "Let us not yield, so long as there is a cartridge amongst us, Monsieur;" and as the officer almost looked upon the Duke as the true commander of the place, he had conveyed this reply to the enemy.

An hour later the battery in the park had been dismounted, a whole wing of the castle had been blown into fragments, and the foremost barricade in the park no longer existed.

Another half-hour and the second barricade was abandoned.

Then the third had to be relinquished.

Then the fourth.

The soldiers continued to fire bravely and desperately. They could see nothing either before or behind them. The park and grounds were steeped in a fog of smoke, amidst which resounded the groans of wounded men and the bang of shells exploding every moment.

At last the park became thoroughly untenable. The retreat sounded, and the last barricade was deserted.

"We can still defend the castle!" shouted the Duke, who, grimy with powder and blood-stained, had been firing from the barricades side by side with the soldiers.

"To the castle!" cried the commanding officer, obediently echoing, and waving his sword above his head. He was on foot. His horse had been shot under him.

In a very few minutes more the park was filled with Prussians. The artillery duel had now ceased. It could only be a question of defending the castle man to man and hand to hand. The defenders fired out of the windows; the invaders fired back, but also charged forward with bayonets, to try and carry the place by storm.

The carnage was becoming frightful. Eleven assaults were repulsed one after the other. The marble terrace, bordering on the ground-floor windows, was strewn with great mounds of dead, and blood trickled down the white steps, as if from an open fountain. Every moment a crash could be heard, as a bullet shivered a wainscot or smashed a mirror into a thousand atoms. There was not a pane of glass unbroken in the whole house. Two or three bullets, striking the great crystal chandelier in the State drawing-room together, cut the chains by which it hung, as though with a scythe, and the mighty fabric of glass splintered on to the floor like a shower of diamonds, carrying away crumbling masses of plaster from the ceiling with it. But nobody talked of yielding, until at length the cry arose that ammunition was beginning to fail.

"If we could only knock over that officer who is commanding them!" shouted a bare-armed, bare-throated soldier, who had thrown off his coat to fight better, and was streaming with perspiration, "it might discourage them."

M. De Criquetot and Fleur de Lys were near him. Fleur de Lys had been loading for the soldiers, her cousin taking care to stand—without her perceiving it—in such a position that a bullet must strike him before hitting her. The soldier had pointed out of the window in uttering his cry. M. de Criquetot and Fleur de Lys both glanced over his shoulder. The officer he was designating was Friedrich Leoneizen.

The man levelled his rifle. He was a deadly marksman; but just as he was drawing the trigger, the Marquis brushed by him with his elbow. The shot missed. Fleur de Lys, who had been holding her breath and was leaning against a wall for support, looked towards her cousin, and their eyes met. The man was reloading a second time. He aimed; but M. de Criquetot was saved the trouble of spoiling the shot a second time, for, whilst the finger was on the trigger, the rifle slipped out of the man's hand, and he fell forward himself, with a bullet in the head.

The shout now seemed to rise from everybody at once:—"The officer!—fire at him!"

"He seems bewitched: the bullets won't touch him."

"This is at his head."

"Bang!"

"Bang!"

But the officer advanced, his men following him. Lead whistled around him, above him, but never harmed him.

"If somebody does not bring him down, he and his men will be in the castle in another minute," thundered an officer, discharging three barrels of a revolver in quick succession.

At this moment, the Duke de Bressac, who had been sitting, to fire the better, sprang up, with his hand to his head, staggered forward, and rolled at his daughter's feet. A revolver escaped from his hands, which Fleur de Lys picked up.

"The officer! at the officer!" the cry was now raging like a hurricane from a hundred parched throats at once.

Pale, but with her lips set, Fleur de Lys stepped forward. Then she aimed with her weapon. Friedrich Leoneizen was scarcely at thirty yards' distance from her. Her face was flushed, but grave and sad. She pressed the trigger.

He reeled in his saddle, looked, saw who had shot him; then fell.

Before her cousin could stop her, or guess her intention, Fleur de Lys had turned the revolver on herself. At the very moment when Leoneizen touched the ground she fell too; but no one except her cousin noticed whence the shot come.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A Scotch professor walked into the middle of a horse pond while pondering on "final causes."—Benjamin Franklin pushed down the fire in his pipe with the finger of a young lady sitting at his side.—A gentleman in New York received a letter in the dark, read it to light his lamp, and then looked about for it to read.—Pere Gatty, one day in Paris, thinking he had left his watch at home, took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go back after it.

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